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VIENNA-PRAGUE AIRLINE GAINS IN POPULARITY

Attractive Journey at Economical Rates Saves Valuable Time

AIR ROUTE IS MARKED
BY ANCIENT CASTLES

Cost of Transit Less Than Rail, and Traffic in Last Year Has Quintupled

PRAGUE, July 15 (Special Correspondence).—The trip from Vienna to Prague by the Franco-Rumanian air line occupies one hour and 40 minutes, as compared with eight hours by train—which includes an hour's stop on the frontier. Traveling by air, you do not know when you are crossing the frontier. And, instead of passing telephone posts and railway stations, you can mark your route with castles. The cost is less than by train. From Prague to Vienna the rate has just been reduced to \$4, or the equivalent of third-class fare by rail, although the cost is doubled in the reverse direction to \$8, by reason of less traffic. Honore de Rascas, director at Vienna of the Franco-Rumanian line, told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that passenger and goods carrying in various directions from Vienna had increased five times in the present season over last year.

Traffic Increasing
Seventy passengers a month and 7000 kilograms are transported. From Feb. 15 to July 1, a total of 577 successful voyages had been made to and from Aspern field at Vienna, and a statement of the value of goods carried shows that it amounted to 63,000 French francs in February, increasing to 436,000 in March, to 1,054,000 in April, and to 1,537,000 francs during May.

The shipment of goods by air is becoming constantly more popular. The time saved is enormous, particularly as customs formalities are disposed of at the respective airdromes within a few moments, whereas in sending articles by train the delay often runs into days, if not weeks, even in short distances like Vienna to Budapest and Vienna to Prague.

Machine Flies Low
A word about the actual journey by air from Vienna to Prague. The fields in the Danube valley are yellow with grain. The air is ripe. The steeples of the Austrian capital rise southward with its flag of red, white and blue. The shoulders of the Wiener Wald, or low foothills of the Alps, the Danube is a wide ribbon of silver. The pilot flies at only 500 feet, and presently the machine is close by the castle of Kremsenstein, with its flag of red, white and blue. The machine is a wide ribbon of silver. The pilot flies at only 500 feet, and presently the machine is close by the castle of Kremsenstein, with its flag of red, white and blue. The machine is a wide ribbon of silver. The pilot flies at only 500 feet, and presently the machine is close by the castle of Kremsenstein, with its flag of red, white and blue.

Other castles are passed on route, and, finally, a fourth with a watchtower commanding the approach by road. The airplane is now well within Czechoslovakia, and one sign of this is found in a large town, with a one-time defensible quadrangle guarded by a sentry box and towers. There are signs of building. New houses, new factories, and crackling red roofs. Czechoslovakia is a new Republic, tremendously energetic.

More hills and woods and green pastures, cattle and horses, green, goats, struggling villages, church steeples, and then the airdrome of Kbeli lies under the airplane. Prague rests drowsily in a valley westward, the factory chimneys and outskirts almost shutting out the quaint towers which are Prague's thousand monuments to her glorious past of the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries.

GREENFIELD CUTS TAX RATE
GREENFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP).—The assessors have announced a tax rate for 1925 of \$30.40, which is a reduction of \$3.40 from that of last year. The large reduction is due mainly to the large increase in real and personal property values found by the assessors.

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Specimen of Magnificent Scenes Awaiting Travelers by Air



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PRAGUE

The Famous Old Charles Bridge is Seen at the Right, While the Parliamentary Buildings Face the Open Square by the River in the Center of the Picture

What's RIGHT With the Movies Cinema Theaters Doing Much for the Cause of Good Music in America

This is the sixth of seven articles appearing daily on the constructive aspects of the motion picture industry.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, entered the Rialto motion picture theater in Times Square one day, listened to the overture and the incidental picture music being rendered under the baton of Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld, and exclaimed, "That man is building new audiences for me!"

Mr. Damrosch was quick to see that the thing going on in the Rialto Theater, and in other picture theaters all over the country, must inevitably leave its impress upon the people. But even Mr. Damrosch would probably be surprised by certain facts and figures now coming to light which show the extent to which the movies have developed the understanding and appreciation of great music.

For one thing, it is discovered that there are now about twice as many regular symphony organizations in the United States as there were when, some 10 or more years ago, the motion picture began to invest itself with music of the highest class. In the season lately closed the symphonies are said to have established records unknown before in the matter of total attendance.

From the summer parks where bands and orchestras are now giving open-air concerts comes extra-ordinary confirmation of how much the public really knows.

Memory Contests
The facts are developed through "memory contests." Parts of 100 compositions, largely serious music and classical music, are played and each member of the audience is asked to write on a sheet of paper the names and composers of as many as he is able to recognize. The results, as in some similar contests held last summer, have shown a wide participation and a familiarity that outran all expectations of the committees in charge, and the explanation they gave is, "The movies have educated the people."

In New York City, where picture theaters first conceived the idea of enlarging their orchestras and undertaking good music, some figures are available that indicate at a glance what the development has been. In 1915 the local musicians' union had about 6000 members; today more than 12,000 musicians hold cards. Ten years ago 50 organizers were included in the union; now there are seven times that number. In the previous year a good orchestra man could earn \$40 or \$45 a week; now the minimum wage in first-run Broadway picture houses is \$50 a week, and \$65 in the lesser houses. Many orchestra men on Broadway earn \$125, while a considerable number of organizers who are solo performers have no difficulty in drawing \$500 or \$500 a week. These high salaries for organizers are quite common on the Pacific coast and in the East. The organizers are paid twice as much. The other cities reflect, in greater or lesser degree, what has come to pass in New York. Important publishing houses have sprung up which do nothing but supply the picture theaters with their music!

Started on Broadway
The music development in the movies which has come to mean so much in a commercial way, as well as in the promotion of the people's knowledge, began, naturally, on Broadway, and its steps, as Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld is able to trace them, are an illuminating commentary on the response of human beings to a good influence persistently exerted. When takes musical pathfinders set out to see what could be accomplished, he realized that if at any time he ceased to cater to the masses successfully the theaters for which he was responsible would cease to thrive.

His confidence in his undertaking was inspired by a feeling that the voice of moods and emotions which could not come from the characters on the screen could and should come with widest range from the orchestra. At that time the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" was the Eliff Tower of the average picture audience's knowledge. About equally safe were the "William Tell" over-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

ESSEN REJOICES ON EVACUATION Air Traffic and Wireless Forbidden by French, Will Now Flourish

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—After 2½ years' occupation, Essen—the principal town in the Ruhr district—has been evacuated by French troops, and it is confidently reported that the last French soldier has left Westphalia. This news was received here with great joy, and July 31, 1925, it is said, will be recorded as a historical day.

Not less than 6200 French soldiers have left the Ruhr during the past few days, 3500 leaving on Thursday alone. Most of them, it is reported, have been sent to the Palatinat, which, like the rest of the Rhineland, is still under occupation.

Now that the occupying forces have left the Ruhr, radioactivity and air traffic will be introduced in that district, both of which were forbidden by the French. The first arrivals were a number of large Junkers traffic airplanes which will execute a "Liberation flight" over the Ruhr.

While this in the west of Germany the atmosphere has become more peaceful, considerable tension has arisen in the east owing to the expulsion by the Poles of several thousand Germans who, when asked to leave, refused to do so. The Polish nationality, with the result of adopt voted in favor of remaining German.

There are altogether about 26,000 of these Germans in Poland who may now be expelled in different stages. Those owning property leaving last year, 5000 men, women and children have arrived at Schindelsmühl with their belongings, and the German authorities are endeavoring to place them in Germany. With the result that there are 100,000 Polish miners who have lived there for many years. Of these, however, about 10,000 have expressed a wish to retain their Polish nationality, with the result that probably they must now leave the country.

FRENCH MISSION REPORTS TO PARIS Differences Regarding Debts Said to Exist

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Doubt exists whether Joseph Caillaux or Aristide Briand will immediately visit London. It is first necessary to examine in detail the report of the French mission which has returned after some days' discussion of the debts problem. It was not expected to be back so quickly, and although everything is done to represent that the negotiations are merely interrupted, not ruptured, it is obvious that considerable differences exist between France and England. They are notably on the subject of how much France might pay.

England asks an annuity of 2,000,000,000 francs. This is regarded by France as the limit of its foreign payments, and therefore it is impossible to agree to pay this sum to England, since the United States must also be paid. France offered £3,000,000 plus £7,000,000 coming from German payments to France. This makes 1,000,000,000 francs. The British are not satisfied, especially as France has refused to guarantee the conversion of the transference of marks into pounds.

The British also suggested a provision of a loan of 1,000,000,000 francs to France, which would be repaid by a definite agreement. The question of accountability has further been raised. But it is asserted that the negotiations will be resumed and that the first conversations were merely for the purpose of ascertaining the respective viewpoints and that before the end of August the French ministers will themselves take a hand.

Church Membership Among Students High

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—STATISTICS which tend to disprove charges that modern college students are drifting away from religion show that of 5500 students now registered at the University of Chicago 4919 are church members.

Figures result from a survey of the summer enrollment made by the University Y. M. C. A. More than 40 denominations are represented.

ARRESTS BRING IN TAX MONEY

Delinquents Hurry to City
Hall and Pay Sums
Owing for Years

Arrests of two delinquent taxpayers by Boston constables caused many citizens to hurry to the City Hall Annex today and pay the delinquent collectors tax money they have owed the city for several years.

"I feel greatly encouraged at the success we are finally having in the payment of back taxes," William McMorris, city collector, said. "True, the post office has been returning about 200 notices a day which we have sent to citizens who were assessed some years ago. The post office says these citizens cannot be found at the address which we have in this office and which the assessors gave us."

"From the amounts of money we received today, however, I feel that many thousands of dollars will be paid over which would not have been had we not started to make arrests. For instance, one concern paid us \$2300 today which I personally had not expected to receive. Another paid us \$1900. Many other delinquents came in and paid smaller sums."

"Our deputies have been busy all day and we expect larger crowds on Monday and later next week when the people learn that these notices mean what they say—pay taxes or be arrested."

"I don't know exactly when we will make the start for the poll taxes but it will be soon. We want to get in the personals first for they represent more money. When we have driven in about all the personals we think we can get. I'll start the constables out after the delinquent poll and arrests will be made the moment we find men who show they intend to try to dodge this duty."

Moses Glaser of Moses Glaser & Sons, Importers, of 93 Chauncy Street, and William H. Harris, a wool dealer with offices in Summer Street, were taken to the Charles Street jail yesterday for failure to pay personal property taxes due four and five years.

STATE-OWNED "GAS" STATIONS CUT PRICE

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 1 (AP).—South Dakota's crusade against high gasoline prices is on with state-owned filling stations in at least three cities retailing motor fuel at from 2 to 4 cents less a gallon than the price charged by privately owned companies.

The administration viewed with interest a tendency toward inviting independent gasoline and oil dealers to enter a pool with the State whereby motor fuel might be purchased at a lower rate than is now possible. While no definite proposals had been made to independent dealers, several of the latter have requested the State to promote such a plan of co-operative buying.

MAINE CHAUTAUQUA OPENS
OCEAN PARK, Me., Aug. 1 (AP).—The annual Chautauqua-by-the-Sea convention has opened here. It will close Aug. 11, when Recognition Day exercises will be held.

MINING TRUCE TO COST BRITAIN OVER £10,000,000

Settlement of Coal Crisis
Received in England
With Mixed Feelings

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 1.—The coal dispute settlement has been received with mixed feelings. Relief that the vast labor upheaval has been at least postponed is shown practically in the stiffening of the stock market prices today, as it was shown emotionally in the "Hear Hears" in the House of Commons last night when Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, appealed for the co-operation of all parties to remove the difficulties consequent upon the agreement which had been reached.

Labor is jubilant. The Daily Herald calls the settlement "a triumph for working class solidarity" and calls yesterday's Red Friday as opposed to Black Friday, when the miners were last beaten. Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, says that it is "the first round in Labor's great struggle."

The Government view, on the other hand, is that it was the only possible way to avert the calamity of national stoppage, and to obtain time for the necessary investigation of the means for restoring the coal industry.

Comment of The Times
Government supporters are even more doubtful. The Times, which throughout has advocated a government subsidy as the only way out, admits today that for the time being it has made the coal mining industry "parasitic" upon the taxpayer, which means upon other industries.

The Daily Telegraph, representing the Moderate Conservatives, describes the peace purchased as "worth paying for, to avoid being plunged at once into a complete coal stoppage, which must have developed into a national strike." The extreme wing of the Conservatives is more outspoken. The Daily Mail calls the settlement "a victory for violence." The Morning Post says: "Peace has been bought at the price, not of money only but of principle and may possibly be more ruinous than the crisis which it has averted. . . . Today, it is the miners; tomorrow it may be the railways; the day after the docks, or iron and steel, or shipbuilding or any other industry."

Bought Only Time, Say Liberals
The trade unions have devised a weapon whereby they may be able to extort their own terms at any time."

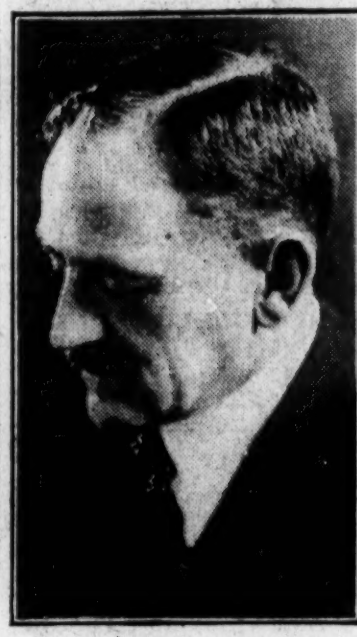
The Daily News, representing the Liberals, says that the Government has bought neither peace nor honor but only time. It has secured "a truce at the expense of a yet unstated sum of money, a violation of the fundamental principle of economics and the creation of a precedent, full of appalling dangers for the future."

The cost to the taxpayers involved in the settlement cannot be stated exactly, as it depends upon the future market price for coal. It is generally placed, however, at above £10,000,000 for nine months, August to April, for which is today. Exactly how the scheme will operate is also not yet worked out. The Government undertakes to cover the working losses involved until the end of April, with the proviso that the average profits exceeding 10 per cent in any district shall be used to reduce the subvention.

It is understood that this will apply not only to the miners now working, but to some also of the 500 concerns that have already closed down—the owners' contention that all these mines should be reopened at

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Pan-American Leader



Dr. Leo S. Rowe
Pleads For Better Understanding Among
Americas in Talks at Williamstown

MOVIES' CALLED VITAL AID FOR AMERICAS' UNITY

Dr. L. S. Rowe at Institute
Pleads Enlightenment
of Public Opinion

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1.—American "movies" go everywhere in South America, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, tells the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. They are the chief interpreter of United States customs and ideals in the Latin lands where they enter. In the smaller towns and frontier posts, Dr. Rowe said, the American "movies" that are obtained are very old and very lurid. In the flickering light of small motion picture "palaces," on the South American pampas the inhabitants judge the civilization of their neighbors largely by the doings of cowboy actors in a "wild west" that has disappeared in this generation, if it ever existed.

Dr. Rowe, who is lecturing at the Institute of Politics on "Outstanding Problems in Inter-American Relations," used this illustration to show the lack of understanding now existing in some inter-American affairs. The ignorance is not all on the side of the South American. By any means, he said, South American newspapers print more United States news, he declared, than vice versa.

Finds Unexpected Factors
Nevertheless if a man from the pampas were put down suddenly in New York City he would probably be amazed at the unexpected civilization he would find. Even the well-read "man-in-the-street" from a South American city is always surprised when he visits the United States, Dr. Rowe said, to find the advancement made here in natural science and in cultural developments.

Dr. Rowe urges the formulation of an American "continental policy," to bring the sister republics into closer unity. A first step toward this, he says, would be the adoption of the proposed draft conventions drawn by the international commission of jurists, and endorsed by the Pan-American Union, which, if accepted by the republics of the two continents, will form a unified American international law. The conventions would set up an international court and would outlaw the acquisition of territory by aggression.

The second step that Dr. Rowe urges in his policy is the develop-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Judge Gary Asks More Rigid Enforcement of Prohibition

Joins Santa Fe President and Vermont Jurist in
Reiterating Dry Law Benefits

Three letters, from among a large number in which leading men of the United States after a lapse of three years emphatically reaffirm their approval of the prohibition law and call for its more drastic enforcement, are reprinted today in The Christian Science Monitor from the Manufacturers Record of July 30.

Three years ago that magazine conducted a poll of the Nation's business and professional leaders on the question of prohibition. Their combined testimony at that time was significantly favorable. This year the Manufacturers Record, as was explained recently in the Monitor, was challenged to again ask these same men for their views. It accepted, and the latest issue of the magazine contains the overwhelming verdict in favor of prohibition.

From time to time the Monitor will reprint other letters from this series. The letters for today follow: E. H. Gary, chairman, United States Steel Corporation.

Since giving you an opinion which was published about three years ago, I have not changed nor modified my views in regard to prohibition. I am more and more satisfied that the prohibition legislation should have been passed and continued without amendment, and that it should be more strictly enforced. I am also satisfied from experience it is a good thing for this country.

W. B. Storey, president, the Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturers Association.

PRESIDENT ASKS ACCURATE DATA FOR LOWER TAX

Mr. Madden Predicts Treasury Surplus of \$370,000,000, Urging Reduction

MR. PEPPER TALKS
WORLD COURT ENTRY

Mr. Coolidge Hears Progress Has Been Made in Accord on China

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Write for full information

**MIAMI
SHORES**

America's Mediterranean

125 E. Flagler St., Miami, Florida

EASTERN STAR PLANNING TOUR

Massachusetts Delegates
Going to Grand Assem-
bly at Toronto

More than 100 members of the Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts will leave Boston, Worcester, Springfield and other parts of the State next week for Toronto, to attend the eighteenth triennial assembly of the General Grand Chapter, having jurisdiction over all activities of the order throughout the world.

The trip, half of whom have chosen the touring route, leaving Boston Aug. 5, and stopping at Orange, Mass., for inspection of the new Eastern Star Home, recently purchased by the Massachusetts Grand Chapter. The other will leave Boston by rail Aug. 7, both parties joining at Niagara Falls. About 25 will go from Worcester and others will leave from Springfield, while scores of delegates and members of the order are going in their own automobiles.

Some of the most prominent members going from Boston include Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter; Mrs. Helen H. Barabacher, Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Lillian A. Millington, Associate Grand Matron; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, Past Grand Matron and Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Edith G. Walsh, Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Louise G. Crafts, Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Ella B. French, Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Jane Gray Payzant, Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Past Grand Matron; Mrs. Harry D. Sisson, Past Grand Matron; Philip A. Jerkson, Past Patron and Right Worthy Grand Trustee of the General Grand Chapter, who has been unanimously endorsed by the Massachusetts Grand Chapter for the position of Right Worthy Associate Grand Patron;

Nantucket's 'Main Street Fête'

Turns Calendar Back 100 Years

Whalemen and Town Criers Will Enliven Celebration on Island August 13

Realizing the dramatic appeal in their "Main Street Fête," quaint revival of the island's life a century ago, Nantucketers have asked a writer versed in translating such a scene into words to invite "off-islanders," as well as native sons to come to the island on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 13. The invitation, as written by Norman Lee Swarlow, in part follows:

Thirty miles of water have not been able to stay the ubiquitous hand of progress which has slowly but surely reached out into the sea and claimed the beautiful island of Nantucket for its own. Each summer one is conscious of more visitors, more automobiles, more speedboats sliding over the harbor, more radio-contacts with the mainland, and more and more frequently the peace of the place disturbed by stray and inquisitive hydroplanes.

While Nantucket has not spurned these and other comforts and luxuries of modern life, she has never for a moment sacrificed the spirit of her forefathers, nor allowed anything to destroy the romantic but dignified charm of the old whaling days. On Aug. 13 Old Nantucket will come to life again. On that day we are invited to pause, to step for an hour out of this calloping age into the quaint life of a hundred years ago.

World News in Brief

Philadelphia, Pa. (P)—James S. Benn, removed as a member of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission by Governor Pinchot, has sent letters to the state treasurer and the auditor general informing them of his refusal to accept dismissal from the commission. He declared that no other person legally was entitled to receive the salary of the position.

Washington (P)—An apparent gain of 822 votes for Daniel F. Steck (D.), in the Iowa senatorial recount was conceded by supervisors for Smith W. Brookhart (R.) Senator from Iowa, but they insisted that this would be reduced to a net gain of 72 by offsetting ballots challenged by the opposing side. The figures were completed for 21 counties.

Atlantic City, N. J. (P)—Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, will make a trip to Swampscott some time after Aug. 11 for a conference with President Coolidge on senatorial matters. It was learned when the Senator came to his home in Ventnor City after a vacation in Maine, with Mrs. Edge for the last six weeks.

Columbus, O.—With the recent acquisition of additional 124 acres, the campus of Ohio State University, including its farm, comprises 1100 acres. The State of Ohio thus has an estate here of nearly two square miles and equipment—exclusive of buildings and equipment—well into the millions of dollars.

Julian A. Woodman, prominently identified with the purchase of the new home at Orange, and Joseph H. Neal of Evangelical Chapter. Formal sessions of the General Grand Chapter will be held from Aug. 8 to 15, inclusive. One day, Wednesday, Aug. 12, has been set aside by Mrs. Cora R. Franz, Most Worthy Grand Matron, for an excursion to Niagara Falls. The delegates will be given a complimentary excursion, by way of Lewiston and the Niagara Gorge Railroad, by the Toronto chapters of the order.

POST INCOME GAINS \$9,039,450 IN JUNE

Mr. New Says Showing Not
Definite on Rates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (P)—Postal revenues for June are estimated by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, as slightly more than 20 per cent larger than they would have been under the old postage rates. Similar computation of May receipts, as presented to the special congressional joint subcommittee on postal rates, showed an increase of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

"These figures only confirm what I said a month ago," Mr. New said. "It is still too early to form a good opinion of what the new rates will produce. Of course, the June receipts are encouraging but they are not to be regarded as indicating anything very definite.

"In my opinion the very large increase in June is accounted for by the swing of the pendulum from the depression of May which followed the huge mailings prior to the second week of April, when mailers sought to take advantage of the old rates. Therefore the June receipts are no more indicative of what may fairly be expected than are the figures for the month of May."

Total computed revenues from all sources are estimated by the Post Office Department at \$51,809,901 for June this year as compared with \$42,770,451 for June last year, a gain of \$9,039,450.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hollywood, Calif.
Special Correspondence

HE IS one of the foremost motion picture directors in southern California, and his prize possession is a specially designed automobile of the coupe type. A smart car among smart cars.

A few nights ago he was driving leisurely along Sunset Boulevard. Suddenly around a corner swung a battered little touring car, piled high with farm produce. There was a ripping smash.

The beautiful coupe was now a sorry sight. Most of one side was ripped off. The little car didn't show such surprising results, but a fender was broken and the whole front bent and twisted. The director stalked back to demand an explanation for such an apparently inexcusable side-swipe.

He found a pathetic-looking woman, dressed in a cheap wrapper, holding two children in her arms, and sobbing that "she couldn't pay for it." Between sobs he learned that her husband was incapacitated on a small farm many miles from Hollywood; that she had been doing all the farming as well as the house-keeping, practically without any sleep, and that when the mishap happened she was hurrying to Los Angeles with the hope that she could sell the produce there.

The director, who can bowl out orders like a deep-sea skipper of the old school when necessary, smilingly assured the little woman that she had nothing to worry about. Somewhat over an hour later the woman, her children, the produce and the ancient car started for Los Angeles. The director, his face, shirt and hands dirty, watched them disappear, a smile of satisfaction on his face.

During that somewhat over an hour period he had repaired the woman's car from head to tail lights, while she and her children sat near-by, entranced, listening to intimate tales of motion picture celebrities that to them were more wonderful than any book story of a Prince Charming ever written.

Louisville, Ky.
Special Correspondence

IT WAS a cold winter morning, and a blanket of snow covered the ground. The air was almost biting as a mother bundled her 7-year-old son into an abundance of warm clothing before sending him off to school.

The morning passed, and at the usual hour the boy trudged home, rosy-cheeked, smiling and happy.

but without the new overcoat which the child had worn that morning. "What has happened to your coat?" asked the mother anxiously. The little boy did not hesitate for a moment. "Mother," he said, "I met a poor boy who was very cold, so I took off my coat and gave it to him. I knew my father would be so glad to have that little boy warm that he would buy me another coat."

He spoke so simply, and with so little apprehension that there might be any objection to his act of kindness, that the mother was overjoyed with her son's willingness to see his brother's need and supply it.

BUILDING TIE-UP HELD UNLIKELY

State Labor Board Expects
Early Settlement

Developments which will avert a strike in the building trades industry are held to be quite likely by members of the State Board of Labor and Industries, which is investigating the dispute between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council. Fred M. Knight, special agent of the Board of Labor and Industries, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning, and the board is taking active steps to bring about a settlement.

The 7½ cent difference between the price that dairymen on farms get for their milk and that the consumer in the city pays, contains less than \$2446 of profit, says Mr. Knight. But no matter how that figure varies in co-operative associations that deliver their milk to consumers as these bodies do, the farmers get that margin.

The distributing cost of carrying milk from the dairy to the kitchen was given as \$0.054. Of this \$0.015 went for stationary plant costs and \$0.039 to carry the milk around the city. These figures are typical, Mr. Knight says, of the small creameries in this State. The ones quoted are for milk at 15 cents a quart, but only a small portion of the milk handled by these companies is sold at that retail figure. The different prices received by these companies whose daily capacity varies from 2200 to 7500 quarts a day is as follows:

Retail delivered single quarts, 15
Retail delivered, but more than 2 qts., 14
Wholesale delivered to stores, 12
Wholesale delivered to restaurants, hotels, etc., 11
Wholesale delivered to peddlers, 10
Separated cream made into butter or ice cream, 04-06
The amount of build to stores by these various dairy co-operatives in 1924 is given as follows:
Essex Co. Co-operative Dairy Association, 170,000.00
Holyoke Producers' Dairy Co., 232,621.28
Marblehead Dairy Co., 116,490.42
Pittsfield Milk Exchange, 145,182.55
Producers' Dairy Company, 289,415.00
Farmers' Co-operative Milk Exchange, 124,021.00
Total, \$1,367,895.64

Whole wheat flour, Miss Lucille Brewer of the New York State College of Agriculture, told the women's sessions this morning, can be substituted for white flour, in a large proportion of the recipes for bread stuffs in use today. She explained the substitution and urged its use, so that cereal food preparation might contain all the possible value of the wheat grain.

Value of Farm Industry
Agriculture in Massachusetts stands second only to the State's cotton industry, according to its investment. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of the state Department of Agriculture, stated in his address. Farming is backed by \$300,471,000, while cotton manufacturing involves an investment of \$467,720,000. The

DISTRIBUTION CALLED LARGE FACTOR IN DAIRYING COSTS

Co-operative Producers Have Day at Amherst Farm
Week—Annual Business of Seven Milk Concerns
Given as \$1,367,895

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 1 (Special)—Milk worth \$1,367,895.64 was sold by seven local co-operative dairy companies of Massachusetts in 1924, according to Sumner R. Parker, county agent of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, who spoke at the dairymen's sessions during Farm and Home Week here. Members of the New England Milk Producers' Association, of the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers' Association, and officers and members of the farm bureaus of this State had assembled for the addresses.

The 7½ cent difference between the price that dairymen on farms get for their milk and that the consumer in the city pays, contains less than \$2446 of profit, says Mr. Parker. But no matter how that figure varies in co-operative associations that deliver their milk to consumers as these bodies do, the farmers get that margin.

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mills can sell sawdust and slabs, he said, so as to counterbalance the lower price for sawing charged by the portables. He expects to see a stationary mill in nearly every town when New England agriculture stabilizes itself.

The New England lumber market is affected by the development of the fiber box trade and Panama Canal shipments of western lumber but the western stock will run out in a few years, and the New Englander who has held his woodlot will profit, said R. F. Fisher, director of the Harvard experimental forest. He urged co-operative marketing by woodlot owners.

PEDESTRIAN FIRST, SAYS MR. GOODWIN

Tells Motorists to Slow Up
at Intersections

First consideration for the pedestrian must be the rule of Massachusetts motorists, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, declared at a hearing in his office on Commonwealth Pier. Representatives of manufacturers and dealers in warning signals operated by motor exhaust had gathered to protest against his ruling forbidding the use of such signals.

Effective with this ruling is one which removes the requirement to sound a signal at intersections but instead requires that the driver slow down. Mr. Goodwin explained that under the old law drivers were too prone to rush across intersections after sounding their horn thinking that their duty had been done and that it was up to the other driver to stop.

Sounding a horn upon approaching a pedestrian is obligatory, the burden of care resting on the motorist, Mr. Goodwin pointed out. Operation of an exhaust warning signal tends to interfere with the exercise of such care. Mr. Goodwin said, for the motor must be accelerated to give a sharp signal, and, when approaching pedestrians or other vehicles, the foot should be on the brake and not on the accelerator.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT SUPERVISOR APPOINTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1 (Special)—Frank Barber, for nine years superintendent of schools in Middletown, Conn., has been appointed supervisor of all Junior Achievement Club work in Connecticut. The appointment is effective at once, and Mr. Barber will make his headquarters in Middletown, coming to Springfield every Monday to attend the weekly meeting of the bureau staff.

This departure marks the beginning of an intensified campaign to form junior achievement clubs in Connecticut and develop foundations in the principal centers. The opening of this drive will be in Middletown, Conn.

ENGLISH STUDY PLANS DEBATED

New England Association
Is to Hold Summer Session at Harvard

Practical help in the teaching of English and entertainment in the manner of its presentation, are planned for the summer meeting of the New England Association of Teachers of English which is to be held next Wednesday afternoon in the new lecture hall of Harvard University. The program as arranged by Charles Swain Thomas of the executive board and lecturer at Harvard University Graduate School of Education, has for its general topic, "Progressive Methods in the Teaching of English."

Miss J. Grace Walker of the Sterling Morton High School at Cicero, Ill., is to speak on methods used in that school for meeting the English problem, including the segregation of pupils on an intelligence basis. Miss Margaret Durkin of Central High School, Scranton, Pa., is to tell of the Dalton plan as applied to the teaching of English in England, which she observed for a year in schools of all sizes and types.

Stephen D. Stevens, head of the English department in the Boys' Technical High School, Milwaukee, Wis., is to tell of an experiment in individual instruction in English composition whereby boys receive special training in the correct use of English.

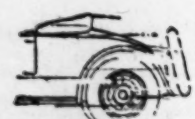
The program will close with an informal talk by MacGregor Jenkins of the Atlantic Monthly on the "Making of a Magazine." Mr. Jenkins will speak from the standpoint of an editor who studies the tastes and reactions of a large reading public.

While the coming meeting is only the second summer meeting, which in future is to be held annually, the association is planning to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding next winter. Its president is Dr. Charles A. Cockayne, head of the English department at the Technical High School, Springfield, Mass.; vice-president, Dr. John Livingston Lowe, professor of English at Harvard University; secretary and treasurer, A. B. DeMille of Simmons College.

QUINCY HIRES ZONING EXPERT FOR SURVEY

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 1 (P)—A zoning ordinance for this city is to be drawn up following a survey under the direction of George B. Ford, vice-president of the Technical Advisory Corporation of New York City. Mayor Barbour has signed the contract for the survey, and money to carry it out has been appropriated by the city council. This action has been taken following demands of citizens for zoning restrictions precipitated by the erection of a dance hall in a residential district.

1926
improvements



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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT.

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FEATURES

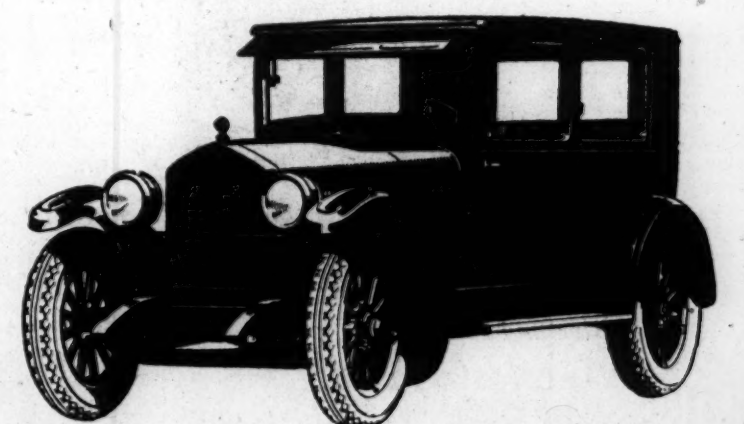
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The Finest Essex
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The largest sales of 6-cylinder cars simply reflects the general recognition of superior car value.

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Built on the famous Super-Six principle, the patents which account for Hudson's famous reliability, brilliant performance and long life, are responsible for the same qualities in Essex. It is the easiest riding and steering Essex ever built—the finest in performance, appearance and workmanship. We believe it is the most economical car in the world to own and operate.

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Hudson-Essex World's Largest Selling 6-Cylinder Cars

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SUNSET STORIES

A Tempest in a Tub

LINDSAY was on the east porch, helping Mother to shell peas. Helen was there too, with Tim, her little black and white spaniel. Having no one else to play school with, she was playing "teacher" to Tim, and they were sitting together before a small blackboard on which Helen had written the word "Tim" in large white letters. But the session had been a long one for a little doggie with four active legs and a wagging tail, to say nothing of a very lively bark, and he was getting almost too much for Helen's restraining hand.

Just outside the porch, down quite a flight of steps that led to the garden at the back of the house, Billy and Dolly, the twins, were playing on the beach beside the ocean as they called a large water-filled tub sunk into the earth. The ocean, as they called a large water-beach was fine! Everybody agreed about that. It stretched out far and wide around the ocean, with plenty of room for buckets and spades, and it reached all the way under the open porch, which was raised high up above the sloping ground on stone posts, making a lovely outdoor play room for rainy or very sunny days.

"Throw down a couple more pods, Mother, please," called up Billy. We need a few more boats and several more men. We have some pods big enough for two."

"All right," said Mother, and down rattled a handful of full pods. What fine boats they made, kept open by tiny sticks that looked like seats.

Mr. and Mrs. Pease are all ready," said Dolly, pointing with pride to the parents of the Pease family. "They can both go into this one big boat, and I've fixed their legs so that they can sit down." (And she straightened out the tiny sticks fastened to the round bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Pease.) "Mr. Pease has an enormous head and Mrs. Pease has yellow hair."

Mr. Pease can do the rowing with his arms—he won't need oars—and Mrs. Pease is waving to the Pease boys to hurry up."

"Well," said Billy, "they're all ready now. Here are Peter and Pat and Paul. Let's put them in their boats, and I'll launch them out while you get the girls ready, and then a boat for provisions. They're going on a picnic to Lilac Beach, over there by the steps."

"The ocean's very calm today," said Billy, as the full fleet got under way for Lilac Beach, "and it's a very good thing, for these boats are a little bit unsteady. I have to keep Mr. Pease well balanced or he'd soon upset the craft."

Slowly and carefully the little fleet made its way over the smooth and sunny water. Everything went well—not a boat capsized and nobody fell overboard. Mr. Pease, headed straight for port, was just about to turn around so that Mrs. Pease, still waving to the lagging Pease boys to hurry up, might disembark, when down fell a furious tempest on the tub.

Without a moment's warning, every craft turned upside down, the waves rolled mountains high, great jets of water leaped upon the beach, down went provisions to the bottom of the sea, while the whole Pease family, scattered in all directions, floated upon the ocean from shore to shore!

"Hi! there, you Tim!" called Billy, as a dripping little spaniel jumped out of the ocean as suddenly as he had jumped in, and ran gayly across the lawn, shaking himself and barking happily.

"Oh, dear!" called Helen, as she shook her finger at him from the porch. "That's not the way to go out to recess!"

"The Pease family's safe at any rate," said Billy; "they can all swim, and not a single ship went to the bottom, but we'll have to salvage the provisions."

Progress in the Churches

When the British Wesleyan Conference met at Lincoln in July it was presented with petitions from large and important synods that Parliamentary powers should be secured for revising the provision in John Wesley's Deed Poll that ministers should not remain in their circuits more than three years. There is growing objection to the "three years' system" which can only be departed from by vote of conference. At the opening of the conference the Bishop of Lincoln preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, and the president of the conference, Dr. J. H. Ritson, preached in the Cathedral. An anonymous gift of £50,000 was reported for home missions in rural districts. The committee on the relation of women to the work of the ministry reported in favor of freely opening the door to women on practically the same conditions and terms as men, but recommended that the marriage of any woman minister should be regarded as equivalent to resignation.

The joint committee, representing the three Methodist Connections in England, recommend a further year for consultation on the question of reunion, with the view of winning over the dissentient minorities in each church.

"The Wayside Pulpit" has been started by the Free Church Council in England for the purpose of giving a weekly message, by placard, to people passing by the churches. Every week a helpful sentence is posted on the notice boards of the churches joining in the scheme. The first was: "If you want to put the world right, start with yourself."

The Council for International Service of the Society of Friends in England reports widespread activities during the past year. Its work is part of a world service inspired by the belief that there is another and more hopeful path that people may tread if they will only trust themselves to those spiritual intuitions that are the authentic marks of God in every man. During the year the council expended £38,000 (of which £33,000 was for relief, reconstruction and other work) in Germany, £60,000 in Poland, £2800 in the Near East, £2800 in Russia and £2400 in Austria.

The United Methodist Conference, meeting in Manchester, Eng., unanimously urged the Government to carry out administrative reforms calculated to reduce gambling, which was described as "a great menace to the national well-being," and suggested that in all state schools definite instruction on the evil of gambling should be provided, and called for legislation to prohibit the publication of betting inducements in the press.

In accordance with the recent decision of the Welsh Presbyterian church that all persons nominated for office in it must make a declaration of total abstinence, 15 candidates were asked, "Are you or will you become a total abstainer?" All replied in the affirmative except two, one of whom was a lifelong abstainer but objected to the question. Two well-known men recently elected deacons in the Calvinistic Methodist church, which has a similar rule, although total abstainers, declined "on principle," to sign the temperance pledge.

To recruit candidates for the Protestant ministry of all communions, a union campaign in the colleges of the United States this fall is reported to be in the process of

formation. The movement will consist largely in a series of addresses in which speakers will present the claims of the ministry upon undergraduates.

A large increase in the number of students and in the size of the faculties of the 18 Christian colleges and universities in China during the past few years is reported by the China Christian Educational Association to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The present enrollment was said to be 2320 students, 451 of them women. Faculty members number 318, 412 of them being Chinese.

Christian Endeavor societies are now turning their attention toward the world convention to be held in London in 1926. The next convention in the United States will assemble in Cleveland in 1927. At the recent Portland (Ore.) convention, attended by some 6000 delegates, it was reported that 6000 societies had been organized during the past 12 months and 9732 during two years. Dr. Francis E. Clark, who has led the movement for 32 years has stepped out of acting leadership and has been given the title of president emeritus.

The last Unitarian pilgrimage of the summer to the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, N. H., begins today, when the Alliance of Unitarian Women gives way to the fifth annual institute for religious education arranged by the Unitarian Laymen's League. Nearly 100 churches in 15 states from Maine to Colorado, and Michigan to Florida, are represented by more than 200 delegates. With the closing of the institute on Aug. 9 the Unitarian occupation of Star Island for the current season ends, and the Congregationalists take possession. The Young People's Religious Union had two weeks at the Shoals, followed by the Summer Meetings Association for another fortnight, and then by the Alliance of Unitarian Women, whose week preceded the nine days' institute of the Unitarian Laymen's League. Registration has been unusually large throughout the summer, with a wide geographical distribution.

An appeal to churches of every name to observe the Sunday preceding Labor Day as "Labor Sunday" will shortly be broadcast by the Federal Council of Churches. Ministers will be urged to counsel both employers and employees alike to exercise kindly consideration, willingness to sacrifice for others, brotherhood and the common good of all.

MILITARY TO REMAIN IN THE STRIKE AREA

HALIFAX, N. S., July 27 (Special Correspondence).—The conference between Government, operators, and coal miners in the strike area of Cape Breton terminated Saturday, and E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, and Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Mines returned to Halifax on Saturday. In the meantime John C. Douglas, the new Attorney-General, is following much the same policy as his predecessor, W. J. O'Hearn in relation to having the military in the strike area. Mr. Douglas has declared that he will not have the militia withdrawn until such time as it is consistent with public safety. He has, however, recalled and dismissed the provincial police recruited for special purposes. The condition of the miners has been somewhat relieved owing to the season; many of them have fished, in fact to such an extent as to make an appreciable increase in the fish returns at the port of North Sydney; others have farmed.

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Thirty-fifth Street

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at tremendous concessions in prices

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300 Chinese, Persian and Asia Minor Rugs

Size 9x12 feet \$197.00

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And these pieces have such individual charm—are so varied in coloring—you will be almost sure to find among them exactly the rug you are looking for

500 Persian Rugs

about 3½x6 feet

\$34.50

A limited number of Carpets for the Smaller Room

in rose or blue, 6x9 feet

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900 Oriental Rugs

ranging in size from 4x6 feet to 4x8 feet

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A Rare Value

100 Choice Persian and Asia Minor Rugs

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400 Rugs and Runners

Fine Kazaks in rich mellow colorings, and choice Persian pieces that are truly Oriental in their variety.

\$67.00

50 Carpets

In sizes about 10x14 feet. Woven by the wild Bakhtiari tribesmen of Central Persia, they reflect in the charm of their designs the spirit untouched by modern tendencies.

\$397.00

200 Larger Size Rugs

ranging from 11x15 feet to 10x20 feet, at very special prices

from \$560.00 to 985.00

Fifth Floor

RADIO

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 1

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAE, Boston, Mass. (282.5 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—WNAE dinner dance. 7:30

Radio broadcast from the Peace Cross.

8:30 p. m.—Dance music. Copley

Plaza Orchestra, directed by W. Edward

Boyle.

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

8 p. m.—Talks. 8:30—Concert music.

7:30—Talk on Quebec's attractions.

9:30—Dance orchestra.

CNRO, Ottawa, Ont. (425 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Cory Corner for Boys and

Girls. Under the direction of the

orchestra. 8:30—Studio program; Laurier

dance orchestra.

WGT, Schenectady, N. Y. (372.5 Meters)

7:25 p. m.—New York Philharmonic

Orchestra from Lewisohn Stadium.

New York, Nikolai Sokoloff conducting.

9:30—Dance program.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

8:10 p. m.—Dinner music; musical

program; Vincent Lopez orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (442 Meters)

8 p. m.—Nathan Abner dinner concert.

7:30—Final baseball game. 7:10—Radio

songs. 7:25—Studio concert; N. J. S.

Sokoloff conducting. 9:30—Joseph

Knecht's orchestra.

WNYC, New York City (425 Meters)

8 p. m.—Original Patrimoine Or-

chestra. 7:30—International and major

league baseball results. 7:30—Piano re-

production by Herman Newman. 7:10—Aldo

performed by Municipal Grand Opera

Company.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

8 p. m.—John Hagan, sports review.

6:10—Benoniian dance orchestra. 6:30

—Instrumental and vocal quartet. 6:30

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Italy Made Easy

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THE HOME FORUM

Poetry Was Before Business

I was somewhat disturbed once by being told by a prominent business man in New York, that business and poetry are without affinity, deriving their source of inspiration from opposite poles, and finding no point of contact at any time. Since my profession is concerned with the art of setting credits against an equal number of debits and deducting therefrom, with mathematical precision, certain important facts which cause assets and liabilities to tremble in the balance sheet; bisecting and dissecting the secrets of business operations, then throwing into a profit and loss statement the essence of resultant factors, stripped of all hypothetical values, leaving my client wiser and sometimes sadder, I must occupy my place as a business man. But my place was a business man. But my place was a business man. But my place was a business man.

To the assertion that poetry in business is an art to unite qualities that can never have an affinity, my answer was, that I saw no reason why a man could not be a good business man and at the same time enjoy an appreciation of poetic art, and even indulge in it a little himself. On reviewing this attitude, I now see how weak and incomplete it was; a compromise, instead of a challenge, an apology instead of an argument. Now I see that the evidence is overwhelming; without poetry there could be no business.

As an Englishman, I have to admit that there is some reason for the phrase applied to the British nation by Samuel Adams—or was it Napoleon?—that we are "a nation of shopkeepers." The English are a commercial people, and contrary to popular belief, many of the blue-blooded nobility a past decade, as well as in the present generation, indulged in commercial pursuits.

Lord Stafford mines for coal and salt.

The Duke of Norfolk deals in malt. The Douglas, in red herrings;

and Shakespeare's plays abound with allusions to trades and crafts distinctly English in their character, but used by him to give an atmosphere and interest to a mob, such as we find in his Julius Caesar. But who would say that the English are not a literary people, nor poetical in aspiration and expression? Sons of Britain may carry merchandise "from the Atlantic islands to the islands of Cathay" but in the little islands in the northern sea, have lived those who made poets and wrote epics, men who chanted while they chanted, weaved shirts and wrote sonnets. And were they less thinkers, cobblers, and weavers because they were seers and poets? Lord Chesterfield gives his opinion on the matter. "Few people do business well, who do nothing else." The great poets, thinkers, and writers were not neces-

sarily those who were above business. Some may well dispute the statement of one who said that "we need a slave class to labour for us so that we may be free to cultivate the higher and the finer arts." The mender of soles may well be the mender of souls, if he uses well his quiet times at the last.

If one may be allowed to give expression to a growing conviction due to continual contact with business men, and with others who are occupied in the so-called higher arts, it is experience in the "common round and daily task" of office, mart, and shop, that gives an edge and keenness to poetic thought. Trade and commerce, manufacturing industry and gainful business, have never been inimical to literature, in any form.

"The good old towns where men were not ashamed of trade, . . . But fought and conquered in the war of liberty. And built cathedrals that remain to dwarf our work"

were to be found in the lands of shopkeepers, small tradesmen, craftsmen, and farmers. But cathedrals were not built without strong poetic incentive, and high-born inspiration. The modern architect who builds upon the models of the greater masters of the past, may be devoid of poetic instinct—though I doubt the possibility—but it was the spirit of poetry, and the urge of expression, that gave him the background against which he builds today. Those were days when the percentage of men actually working in trades, was greater than it is now; it was the time of trade guilds, small shopkeepers, master-artisans, and from these classes emerged some of the greatest artists, poets and writers of the Renaissance and later periods.

There must be a fundamental relation between poetry and business, as expressed by industry and trade; manufacturing, distributing, and selling; and I think Lord Rossmore has well expressed this relationship:

Poets: the first instructors of mankind. Brought all things to their proper native use.

"But we hear another side to all this, of course. We are told that commercialism is blighting the finer instincts in those engaged in business; that the worship of mammon has declared war on the muse. Pope's lines prove that this is an oft-told tale—

A clerk foredoomed his father's soul to cross. Who pens a stanza when he should engross.

The complaint is not entirely without justification. Too few business men cultivate an appreciation for poetry and the finer arts. Plato tells us that "Poetry comes nearer the vital truth than history," meaning by this that the true poet is a seer who looks through the merely physical and obvious phases of events, to finer causes. If more of those engaged in business could see the vital truth, then history would be poetry in business, the words of Samuel Johnson would be less true than they are, perhaps, when he says, "It very seldom happens to a man that his business is his pleasure." But that is exactly what it should be, and what it would be if he saw the beauty that is evident to those who look for beauty in all that is good. "To the poetic man all things are poetical," says Longfellow.

It need hardly be said that mere emotionalism is not poetry, and emotional poetry usually is not constructive. The weakness of certain modern poets, in a somewhat striking allusion, when he says, "We praise the dramatic poet who possesses the art of drawing fears—a talent which he has in common with the murderer." The poetry that will help the business man to be a better business man is that which touches spiritual realities and is rich in spiritual values. It is not business that dulls the edge of spiritual perception, but a wrong attitude toward business and the lack of expectancy to find in business poetry of the highest order. Woodrow Wilson wrote these words: "The way to stop financial joy-riding is to arrest the chauffeur, not the automobile," and to use the same metaphor, the way to stop business from degenerating into mere commercialism, unrelieved by the finer qualities, is not to decry business—which is a form of necessary and beneficent activity—but to see, in that activity, the fundamental thought of busy-ness; we shall then get back to the original point that preceded all business activity.

A popular English journalist has depicted the attitude of a certain type of laboring class in the following lines:

He must work for his livin', that boy must. Will visions put clo's on his limbs? Will Byron and Tennyson feed him? There ain't no poetry in green stuff—In taters, and inguns, and peas, And a-workin' from dawn till it's midnight to earn just your bare bread and cheese.

But Bobbie Burns, the son of a humble cotter saw the poetry in common things, and his songs are immortal, for the idea behind all "common" things, the things which all humanity shares, is immortal.

A. J. P.

Obedience

I do not know anyone who makes us feel more than Milton does the grandeur of the ends which we ought to keep always before us, and therefore our own pettiness and want of courage and nobility in pursuing them. I believe he failed to discern many of the intermediate relations which God has established between Himself and us; but I know no one who teaches us more habitually that disobedience to the divine will is the seat of all misery to man—P. D. Maurice, in "The Friendship of Books."

My Mother, Hemming Napkins

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. She sits there in her high-backed rocking-chair. The sunbeams playing on her silvery hair.

Her flying fingers of thin loveliness Touch the white damask with a light caress.

Her happy smile is constant proof to me Of an eternal joy in ministry.

I wonder at the rhythm and the grace With which she guides the needle to its place—

The deft and skillful motion to and fro— While she sings softly as the stitches grow.

Her smile grows wistful as she sings and sews. Remembering all the lovely things she knows.

Eleanor G. R. Young.

Sakuntala

AN ITALIAN artist, Mr. Mukul Dey, at present living in London, has just produced a dry-point etching entitled "Sakuntala's Farewell" to the trees and flowers of her home, which has been published by Colnagi.

This theme was used by the great Hindu poet and dramatist of the fourth or fifth century A. D., Kalidasa, known as the Poet Shakespeare of India. In his play entitled "The Lost Ring," Sakuntala was the daughter of the royal sage Vishwamitra. She was brought up by Saint Kauva at his hermitage on the southern slopes of the Himalayas. One day she was seen by Dushyanta, King of Hastinapur ("elephant city"). As a pledge of his affection the King gave her a ring, but he did not return to make her his bride. At length Sakuntala said farewell to all the pet animals, flowers and trees of her home and set out to seek him at his court. On the way, while bathing, she lost her ring in the water. When she sought the King at Hastinapur, he failed to recognize her and dismissed her with slighting phrases. Long after, a fisherman found the ring in a fish's stomach, took it to the King, who then remembered it as the one he had given to Sakuntala. Whereupon he had her brought to him and the long postponed wedding took place.

The Tale of the Primrose

The primrose, beautiful in itself, nodding in the passing breeze, adds much to the charm of the landscape, however indifferent one may be to its significance as part of a well-balanced, closely interlocking system of cause and effect. To the thoughtful lover of plants, it is so much more than a beautiful flower. It is an incident in a beautiful and interesting story. If it follows the course of its ancestors, it is not the end of the story, which began in the long ago, and will continue to future generations. The primrose is the river, the river because of long series of events followed one another in orderly succession, in response to nature's eternal, unchanging, interacting laws. Long ago—so long no man knoweth the lapse of time—biological agencies deposited mud and sand on the delta of an ancient river. The deposit, accumulating to great thickness, hardened into rock in the course of time. The rock was tilted, folded and elevated above sea level. It was attacked by frost, chemical solution and the attrition of rushing, sand-laden waters. It was broken into fragments. The fragments were ground up and reduced to soil. Rising mountains, intercepting moist air currents from the ocean, brought rain to the land and sent the river coursing to the sea. The soil was carried down the river in flood time and deposited in its valley as the water receded. The stream, in its meandering, cutting at its retaining wall, formed the present bank.

Meantime, the primrose family, in response to biologic laws, came into existence, was differentiated into genera and species, each reproducing after its kind—yellow, white, purple, lilac and other colors. The seeds were passed on from generation to generation, keeping the species from destruction. Thus the line of vegetable life was continued down to the time the tiny seed, upon the river's brink, sprouted, sent its roots down after the nurturing moisture of the soil, put forth its leafy laboratory for the sunlight to use in the manufacture of chlorophyll and the production of stem and petal, and spread its petals to the breeze to ripen its fruit, just as its ancestors have done for a thousand thousand generations—Junius Henderson, in "Geology in Its Relation to Landscape."

The House of Poesy

Still Homer's heroes live and talk and fight; The old men chirp of Helen; beacons flare From Ilum on to Argos in the night; Penelope does not of her lord despair. But ravelis still the day's work with her hands, And still Nausicaa by the pillar stands.

How marvelous time's world-structure named of Song. With masonry of dream-stuff, and Of golden music! yet secure and strong; Whereon decay's dark shadow never falls; A miracle of the masters from all lands. And from all times—this house not made with hands! —Samuel Valentine Cole in "Goals Afar."



Sakuntala's Farewell. From a Drypoint by Mukul Dey

Washington's Farm

The Virginia of George Washington's youth and early manhood was an imperial domain reaching from Atlantic tidewater through a thousand leagues of forests, prairies and mountains "west and northwest" to the South Sea. Only a narrow fringe along the eastern coast was settled by white men; the remainder was a terra incognita into which Knights of the Golden Horseshoe and Indian traders had penetrated a short distance, bringing back stories of endless stretches of wolf-haunted woodland, of shaggy-fronted wild oxen, of saline swamps in which reposed the whitened bones of prehistoric monsters, of fierce savage tribes. . . . Even as late as 1750 the fertile Shenandoah Valley beyond the Blue Ridge formed the extreme frontier, while in general the "fall line," where the drop from the foothills to the coastal plain stops navigation, marked the limit of settlement.

At the time that Washington began to farm in earnest, eastern Virginia had, however, been settled for one hundred fifty-two years. Yet the population was almost wholly rural. Williamsburg, the capital, was hardly more than a country village, and Norfolk, the metropolis, probably did not contain more than five thousand inhabitants. The population generally was so scattered that, as has been remarked, a man could not see his neighbor without a telescope or be heard by him without firing a gun.

A large part of the settled land was divided up into great estates, though there were many small farms. Some of these estates had been acquired by little or nothing; by Cavalier favorites of the colonial governors. A few were perfectly enormous in size, and this was particularly the rule on the "Northern Neck," the region in which Mount Vernon was situated. The holding of Lord Thomas Fairfax, the early friend and patron of Washington, embraced more than a score of modern counties and contained upward of five million acres. The tract had been made by Fairfax's grandfather, Lord Culpeper, the coproprietor and Governor of Virginia.

The Virginia plantation of 1760 was much more sufficient unto itself than was the same plantation of the next century when methods of communication had improved, articles from the outside world were easier to obtain, and invention was beginning to become "the mother of necessity." Many of the large plantations, in fact, bore no small resemblance to medieval manors. There was the planter himself residing with his family in the mansion, which corresponded to the manor house, and lordling it over a crowd of white and black dependents corresponding to serfs. The servants, both white and black, dwelt somewhat apart in the quarters, rude huts for the most part, but probably as comfortable as those of the Saxon churls of the time of the

In Walter de la Mare's World

The poetic beauty of these stories calls for no emphasis. Almost every page is steeped in a flood of magical light, which changes from grey to silver; from crystal to "the first golden twilight of the moon," according to the particular story's mood. Walter de la Mare takes us, as willing slaves, into his own world, where we rejoice under a "deep canopy of sunny air, the haven of every wild bird of the morning"; where the sunshine "is sweet with the nutty and almond scents of bracken and gorse." In that world, rain comes with extraordinary beauty to a narrow garden. "Its trees drenched, refreshed, and glittering at break of evening, its early flowers stooping pale above the darkened earth, the birds that haunted there singing as if out of a cool and happy cloister—the stormcock wildly jubilant." The raindrops "fall softly into unrippled like streams." The "walls, one grey, tapping upon motionless leaves." In that world, too, are wonderful old houses, and one "low stone barn or granary, its square door opening blackly into the slight uplight of night, of maybe, ten rough and weed-tousled stone steps. Beyond its roof stretched the green dreaming steps of the valley."

Among the villages is one where dwells Mr. Tanner, the chemist, a shop, dusky and odoriferous, two steps below street level. "A little beyond the chemist's is a forge. You then walk along a very narrow path, under a fairly high wall, nodding here and there with weeds and grass, and so you come to a pair of iron garden-gates, and see a high flat house behind a huge sycamore tree, and with a garden sloping gently to a sluggish and rusty pond-like stream." The "walls, one grey, tapping upon motionless leaves." In that world, too, are wonderful old houses, and one "low stone barn or granary, its square door opening blackly into the slight uplight of night, of maybe, ten rough and weed-tousled stone steps. Beyond its roof stretched the green dreaming steps of the valley."

"The aim of the farmers in this country (if they can be called farmers)" wrote Washington to Arthur Young in 1791, "is, not to make the most they can from the land, which is or has been cheap, but the most of the labour which is dear; the consequence of which has been, much ground has been scratched over and none cultivated or improved as it ought to have been: whereas a farmer in England, where land is dear, and labour cheap, finds it his interest to improve and cultivate highly, that he may reap large crops from a small quantity of ground."

No clearer statement of the differences between American and European agriculture has ever been formulated. Down to our own day the object of the American farmer has continued to be the same—to secure the largest return from the expenditure of a given amount of labor. But we are on the threshold of a revolution, the outcome of which means intensive cultivation and the realization of the largest possible return from a given amount of land. That Washington saw the distinction so clearly is of itself sufficient proof that he pondered long and deeply upon agricultural problems. —Paul Leland Haworth, in "George Washington, Country Gentleman."

Avoiding Unjust Taxes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SATISFACTORY results ensue from right co-operation between taxpayer and assessor,—for 'then just valuation of the taxpayer's property may be estimated. But lack of co-operation oftentimes necessitates later adjustment.

Similarly, thoughts are valued; and they produce either sin and disease or holiness and health. All error is self-imposed through ignorance of thought values; and thoughts may be estimated by their results. Perfection is God's standard; and the nearer thought approaches perfection, the more valuable it is. Thoughts of sin and disease are worthless; they inevitably end in failure, sorrow, and suffering; and they hide, temporarily, God's goodness and man's perfection. But thoughts of God as Life, Truth, and Love, and of man as His representative, are real, valuable thoughts; for they are of God, and are endowed with His power. God's goodness is infinite; and it adds greatly to thought valuation for one to apprehend God's worth to man. It is also of tremendous value to lay hold of the truth that the man of God's creating is divine, free, and forever conscious of health and life.

To accept as true a valueless thought, be it of sickness, sorrow, poverty, or sin, is to inject error into experience; error which sometime must be erased. No injustice exists between God and the real man. To the false human sense of things, it may seem otherwise; but Christ Jesus showed how to adjust the human sense to the divine. He eradicated the sense of injustice from thought. How grateful we should be for his example! And it is cause for gratitude increasingly that mankind did not forget Jesus' wonderful life-work of justice, and that Mrs. Eddy, when near the shadow of death, turned trustfully to his example for help. She records, in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 24), that she was healed as she pondered the words of Matthew: "And behold, they brought to him a man sick of the palsy, lying on a bed; and Jesus seeing their faith said unto the sick of the palsy: Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." Her gratitude to God for His goodness, her loyalty to Christ Jesus, and her love for humanity, were expressed thereafter through her unflinching labors to make clear to mankind how Jesus erased the injustice of sin and sickness through the true understanding of God's requirements and how to fulfill them. Christ Jesus proved his unity with God at all times, and stated that those who believe on him may do likewise.

In the Bible, God commands men to refrain from the knowledge of evil, and demands that they shall know good only. God places no valuation on so-called knowledge of evil. As one ponders this truth it is natural to inquire, But what about conditions as they appear,—broken marriage vows, disease, accidents, greedy accumulation of wealth, poverty, and sorrow,—what of these? For me to fulfill God's requirements, must I unknow all that I see, and hear, and touch, that is not good? Yes, if one desires justice; for only by so doing can the self-imposed, unjust, and unnecessary tax of sin and disease be abated and finally eliminated.

When one is unjustly taxed, he states his claim to the assessor, calling into activity the laws of the court if necessary, and persists in claiming his right to justice, until the proper adjustment is made. Similarly, mankind may claim freedom from sin and disease by first realizing that the claim is unjust and false, because it is not in accord with God's law, and then by keeping the problem willingly, lovingly, and intelligently under the activity of God's law, fulfilling His commands. God's law is always operating for man's good, and men have only to begin to assert and continue to assert their divine right to health, employment, supply,—all good, and to seek, constantly, a fuller understanding of God's law and His demands on man, and fulfill them in order to bring divine government more and more into experience.

The unjust beliefs about God and man, to which mortals hold, either consciously or unconsciously, are all that need to be erased to make human experience reflect the divine. It is wise to understand that neither fear, procrastination, lust, hatred, nor any other error, can interfere with man's God-given freedom, because such thoughts have no valuation, and can produce no result when mortals cease to inject them into experience. However unjust the human condition may appear, when one unites wholeheartedly with God by admitting only valuable thoughts, such as compassion, courage, humility, patience, wisdom, and follows Mrs. Eddy's admonition given in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 259): "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and Idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." Then justice and mercy and love from God will enter the human heart and make a righteous adjustment as gently as color enters a flower.

with its lichens as if the western sun had scattered its dust for centuries upon the grey slate slabs. Finally, when a reader had taken his leave of the de la Mare world, might he not afterwards say of his parting recollections: "All I remember is that it was early morning, that we were happy to be in one another's company, that there were bright green boughs overhead, amongst which the birds floated and sang, and that the early dews still burned in their crystal in the sun." —Alfred W. H. Myers, in "Aspects of the Modern Short Story."

Look when the clouds are blowing And all the winds are free: They fall upon the sea. But though the blast is frantic, And though the tempest raves, The deep immense Atlantic is still beneath the waves. —F. W. H. Myers.

The School-Marm

Marm Cobb had a full round face, and her double cap-ruffle made it look fuller and rounder. Above that double-ruffle was a wide black ribbon, made up into a bow in front, and above the ribbon was the cap-crown.

The school-marm sat with her feet on a block, or sometimes on a foot-stove, and seldom rose from her chair. A very long stick, which was always at hand, saved her the trouble of rising. I know not from what kind of a tree that stick was cut, but it had the farthest reach and the most single in its end of any stick I ever felt. Every afternoon just before the time for closing school, marm would lift the great Bible into her lap, and, with her thumb, give three raps on its cover. At that signal, we gathered around her in a semi-circle, and, folding our hands, stood while she read a chapter aloud. She read in a kind of sing-song way, now and then pausing to say, in a deep, hollow tone of voice, "Selah!"

When the other scholars were gone, those of us who had to "stay" after school, helped to carry out the crickets and pile them up in the back room. Then we looked on the white marm set her little three-legged table. . . . Sometimes, while waiting for the teakettle to boil, she would drop her school-marm manners, and tell us about the blue plaques on the tiles around the fireplace. Every Saturday noon, she gave the floor a thorough sweeping, scattered clean sand over it, and by drawing her broom over the sand and the way that, made what was called the "herring-bone pattern." Then she would put on her great black silk bonnet, and her red broad-cloth cloak, take an umbrella for a cane, and walk off with a slow, measured tread, to eat her Saturday dinner with her son—Abby Morton Diaz, in "The Chronicles of the Stimpert Family."

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STOCKS SHOW
RESISTANCE
TO PRESSURE

Renewed Accumulation of
Various Issues Is
Noted

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—The upward movement in stock prices was resumed in today's brief session of the market although the advance was by no means uniform.

Despite the absence of many brokers and traders over the week-end, there was a good demand for stocks, which was stimulated by favorable trade reports from several of the basic industries.

Motors, which were in free supply yesterday as a result of price cuts, received better support. Mack Trucks, selling more than 2 points above yesterday's final quotation, and several others moving up a point or so.

Heavy buying of Trans-Continental was one of the features of the oil group. Renewed accumulation also was noted in such issues as Crucible and General Electric.

The closing was firm. Total sales approximated 550,000 shares.

Florida, Western and Northern 7 percent bonds again were the outstanding feature of today's quiet bond dealings, advancing 7 1/2 points since Thursday. Seaboard Adjusted 5s yielded 5 1/2 points.

The general list displayed a slightly downward trend, with most of the industrials showing no particular activity in the customary dullness of week-end trading.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas adjustment 5s and Hudson & Manhattan income 5s were off fractionally, as were Youngtown Steel & Tube 5s and Botany Mills 6s.

FRESH UPURNS
IN WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, Aug. 1 (AP)—New speculative buying set in right at the opening in the wheat market today and quickly brought about fresh upturns in price.

Much of the buying was based on an opinion from a trade leader that it is debatable whether the United States this season has produced sufficient millage wheat for home requirements. Bullish crop reports from Canada tended also to lift values, much territory in Saskatchewan Province being represented as likely to produce hardly half an average yield.

Opening prices 1/2 cent lower to higher, September 1.53 1/2 @ 1.54, and December 1.50 1/2 @ 1.51, were followed by an advance to \$1.51 1/2 for corn and \$1.52 1/2 for December.

Corn and oats sympathized with the action of wheat. After opening at \$1.48 1/2 for corn, September, the corn market underwent something of a sag, and then scored general gains.

Dais started unchanged to 1/2 cent, September 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2, and corn closed steady at 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2, and September 1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 1/2.

Wheat closed strong 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 net higher, September 1.53 1/2 @ 1.54, and December 1.53 1/2 @ 1.54.

Corn closed steady at 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 net advance, September 1.04 1/2 @ 1.04 1/2.

As to trade and industry, there is reason to believe that the rally in tone from the disappointed start of the spring is still operative, aided by the knowledge that things generally are better than the pessimistic view of a few months ago, although none the less evidence below the best of some earlier years.

Finally, there seems quite considerable growth of the idea that the better, some time ago merely hoped for, is now well under way, and that the future holds a fairly satisfactory prospect.

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, says conditions in the steel business are sound and the future looks bright. He indicated the Columbus Steel Co. plant at Elkhart, Ohio.

A \$2,000,000 deed was filed at the register of deeds office at Tampa, Fla., transferring mill property and rights of the Pelepet Paper Co. of Tampa to the Androsburg Water Co. of Tampa.

A syndicate purchased 77,000-acre tract four miles north of Tampa, Fla., adjacent to Auguste, and the tract is being offered for sale by the syndicate. The tract, which is held by the syndicate, is being offered for sale by the syndicate.

Union Discount Company, Inc. of New York has moved its New England headquarters to the Commercial Union Trust Co. building at 107 Broadway, New York City.

Shawmut Bank Building to 107 Broadway, New York City. The company deals in mortgage loans, insurance and construction.

MEXICO HIGHWAY CONTRACTS
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—The highway commission has signed a contract for the construction of three main highways in Mexico with the Byrnes Brothers Construction Company of Chicago. The contract is to begin work before Aug. 15.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close
300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close
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300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
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Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close
300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
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300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
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300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

Markets at a Glance

Stocks	High	Low	Open	Close
300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
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300 Adv. Rpt. 100	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/2

debaker Corporation declared the	1
lar quarterly dividends of \$1 on the	N
mon and \$1.75 on the preferred, both	N
able Sept. 1 to stock of record	N
10.	N
lorado Fuel & Iron Co. declared the	N
lar quarterly dividend of 2 per cent	N
on the preferred, payable Aug. 25 to	N
ck of record Aug. 11.	N
lluloid Company declared the regu-	N
larly 2 per cent preferred divi-	N
nd, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record	N
11.	N
Mississippi Valley Electric divi-	N
nd the regular quarterly dividend	N
on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to	N
ck of record Aug. 15.	N

EXPANSION OF KRESGE STEADY	DRIVE AGAINST GRAIN SHORTS
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1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377</
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Investment Securities
of[illegible]

Well Financed and Conservatively
Managed Companies

We will gladly send you our Investment List

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Founded in 1865

[illegible]

**FEDERAL RESERVE
EARNINGS ASSETS
SHOW INCREASE**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Increase in holdings of discounted bills to the value of \$25,360,000 is announced today by the Federal Reserve Board in its consolidated statement of the condition of federal reserve banks as of July 31. This increase is partly offset by a decline of \$14,000,000 and \$5,100,000, respectively, in holdings of securities purchased in open market.

[illegible]

Total earning assets went up
and cash reserves \$1,800,000.
The federal reserve note circu-
lation declined \$6,800,000, the state-
ments said.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chi-
cago reports an increase of 41.1
in holdings of discounted
Treasury bills, an increase of \$8-
Cleveland, an increase of \$10,000,000.
The New York bank shows a
decrease of \$10,000,000, and the re-
serve banks report smaller
decreases in discount holdings for the
month.

For holdings of acceptances
and in open market are shown
Federal reserve banks expect
to be, which shows a small in-
crease. The system's holdings
of Treasury bills, \$3,500,000,
and notes declined \$5,000,000,
and certificates of indebtedness
while holdings of United
States went up \$500,000.

The principal changes in federal
reserve note circulation during the
month comprise a decrease of \$8-

[illegible]

nk of San Francisco, of \$2-
y Chicago, and of \$2,300 mo-
n, and an increase of \$2-
reported by the New York

ICK TO CUT PRICES
r, a General Motors di-
ll make reductions rang-
\$730 on various models in its
to be announced Aug. 1. Small-
er and five-passenger touring
models are cut \$25 each to \$1125
respectively. Largest reduction
in enclosed models, par-tad-
er five-passenger two-
ducer \$270 to \$1295, and
passenger four-door sedan,
\$1495.

UILDING OPERATIONS
Dodge Company reports sta-
building and engineering opera-
England for the week end-

"We Pay You to Save"
8%
We pay 8% dividends
payable 3% quarterly.
Lack of information on
your part is our only
competition.
HOME BUILDING AND LOAN CO.
Order 5016 Application
808 E. Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla.
Phone 2901

**Baldwin Safeguarded
First Mortgage Bonds are**
GOOD BONDS
Denominations \$100-\$5000

[illegible]

ending week of previous
1922 \$1,285,000; 1923 \$1,260,000;
1901: 1922 \$3,560,000; 1921 \$3,
\$2,491,000.

LVANIA LOADINGS P
cars handled by the Penn-
R. System in the week end-
ing 1923 170,134, compared with
a preceding week, 150,782 in the
preceding week of 1924, 175,428
in 1922 and 124,063 in 1921.

ANKS, MORSE & C.
Morse & Co. for the quarter
of 1925, reports net income
of \$1,000,000, compared with
\$529,107 in the quarter of
1924.

BALDWIN MORTGAGE COMPANY
301-11 Congress Building Miami, Fla.

WIRTS:

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Cash Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2 %	4 %
Outside country loans	4 1/2 %	4 1/2 %
Year money	4 1/2 %	4 1/2 %
Customers' com. loans	4 1/2 %	4 1/2 %
Individ. cash col. loans	4 1/2 %	4 1/2 %

Bar silver in New York	Today	Previous
Bar silver in London	33d	33d
Gold in London	33d	33d

[illegible]

Not Last Change				age		334c
0900	High	45	14	134	7	
1000	High	45	14	134	7	
1100	High	45	14	134	7	
1200	High	45	14	134	7	
1300	High	45	14	134	7	
1400	High	45	14	134	7	
1500	High	45	14	134	7	
1600	High	45	14	134	7	
1700	High	45	14	134	7	
1800	High	45	14	134	7	
1900	High	45	14	134	7	
2000	High	45	14	134	7	
2100	High	45	14	134	7	
2200	High	45	14	134	7	
2300	High	45	14	134	7	
2400	High	45	14	134	7	
2500	High	45	14	134	7	
2600	High	45	14	134	7	
2700	High	45	14	134	7	
2800	High	45	14	134	7	
2900	High	45	14	134	7	
3000	High	45	14	134	7	
3100	High	45	14	134	7	
3200	High	45	14	134	7	
3300	High	45	14	134	7	
3400	High	45	14	134	7	
3500	High	45	14	134	7	
3600	High	45	14	134	7	
3700	High	45	14	134	7	
3800	High	45	14	134	7	
3900	High	45	14	134	7	
4000	High	45	14	134	7	
4100	High	45	14	134	7	
4200	High	45	14	134	7	
4300	High	45	14	134	7	
4400	High	45	14	134	7	
4500	High	45	14	134	7	
4600	High	45	14	134	7	
4700	High	45	14	134	7	
4800	High	45	14	134	7	
4900	High	45	14	134	7	
5000	High	45	14	134	7	
5100	High	45	14	134	7	
5200	High	45	14	134	7	
5300	High	45	14	134	7	
5400	High	45	14	134	7	
5500	High	45	14	134	7	
5600	High	45	14	134	7	
5700	High	45	14	134	7	
5800	High	45	14	134	7	
5900	High	45	14	134	7	
6000	High	45	14	134	7	
6100	High	45	14	134	7	
6200	High	45	14	134	7	
6300	High	45	14	134	7	
6400	High	45	14	134	7	
6500	High	45	14	134	7	
6600	High	45	14	134	7	
6700	High	45	14	134	7	
6800	High	45	14	134	7	
6900	High	45	14	134	7	
7000	High	45	14	134	7	
7100	High	45	14	134	7	
7200	High	45	14	134	7	
7300	High	45	14	134	7	
7400	High	45	14	134	7	
7500	High	45	14	134	7	
7600	High	45	14	134	7	
7700	High	45	14	134	7	
7800	High	45	14	134	7	
7900	High	45	14	134	7	
8000	High	45	14	134	7	
8100	High	45	14	134	7	
8200	High	45	14	134	7	
8300	High	45	14	134	7	
840						

Cent Textile	38,900	91%	87%	58%	1	121%	113%	7	NY Canners	12,000	100%	100%	85%	+5	43%	36%
Cent Can	37,100	80	7%	3	1	121%	113%	7	NY Central	12,000	117%	117%	116%	+4	43%	46%
Cent Glass	37,100	80	7%	3	1	121%	113%	7	NY & St	12,000	117%	117%	116%	+4	43%	46%
Cent Motors	15,000	115	11	114	114	31%	18	6	NYC & St L	1,500	92%	122	122	122	33%	12%
Cent Steel	22,000	25%	25	25	25	31%	18	6	NY Deck pt	600	26%	26	25%	+10	6%	42
Corn Prod	22,000	25%	25	25	25	31%	18	6	NY Rye	600	26%	26	25%	+10	6%	42
Crescent	300	124%	124	124	124	26%	20	1	NY West	100	33	63%	63%	18	8	1
Cruz Carpet	300	124%	124	124	124	26%	20	1	NY NY & West	8,250	33%	33%	33%	34%	34	3
Crexible	30,000	75%	60%	71	71	28%	17	1	NY Falls of Cl.	100	101	25%	25%	97%	8	8
Cuba Cans	800	96	96%	96	96	28%	17	1	NY Shipping	300	23%	21	21	21	67	4
Cuba Cane pf	12,100	50%	40%	16%	16	28%	17	1	NY Niagara Falls	300	23%	21	21	21	67	4
Cuba Cane Sug	26,300	25%	25	25	25	28%	17	1	NY South	31,200	43%	43	43	43	62%	32%
Cuban-Am pf	43,200	4%	2%	2%	2%	28%	17	1	NY North Am est.	4,000	132%	136	132	132	97	78
Cushman	400	26	28%	28	28	71%	53%	3.10	NY North Am	1,500	49%	67%	68	68	63%	43%
Cushman Fruit	700	76	76	76	76	71%	53%	3.10	NY North Pacific	18,200	67%	63%	67%	114	35	20
Cuyamel Fruit	3,200	56	54%	74	74	71%	53%	3.10	NY Ontario Silver	500	29%	7	7	7	18	20
Daniels	2,000	162	9%	10	10	86	73%	1	NY Onyx Hos.	500	29%	7	7	7	18	20
Daniel Boone	6,500	28%	26	26	26	46%	43%	1.60	NY Onyx Hos pf	1,100	83	82%	83	127	147%	17
Davison Chem.	300	21%	21%	21%	21	102	88	1	NY Oppenheim	2,640	25%	43%	43%	11	76%	40%
Deere pf	1,200	143%	143	143	143	102	88	1	NY Oppenheim Clr.	900	102	102	102	102	35%	20
DeL & Hudson	1,200	143%	143	143	143	102	88	1	NY Otis Elev	1,200	128	128	128	128	128	128
Detroit	1,000	140	137	137	137	88	50%	1	NY Otis Steel	2,200	14%	77	77	77	121	114
ENR GAFF pf	3,000	134%	130	130	130	88	50%	1	NY Owens Bottl	7,500	88	77	77	77	121	114
Detroit Edison	3,000	134%	130	130	130	88	50%	1	NY Owens Bottl	7,500	88	77	77	77	121	114
Detroit Edison	3,000	134%	130	130	130	88	50%	1	NY Owens Bottl	7,500	88	77	77	77	121	114
Douglas Bros A	21,000	14%	25%	26	26	114%	102%	1	NY Pac Coast	200	24	64%	64	64	262	100%
Owens Mines	100	14%	25%	26	26	114%	102%	1	NY Pac Coast	200	24	64%	64	64</		

90	917	894	888	13	New York	31½	Chicago	4½
91	920	1281	111	13	San Francisco	31½	St. Louis	4½
92	921	1281	111	13	Philadelphia	31½	Kansas City	4½
93	922	1281	111	13	Cleveland	31½	Minneapolis	4½
94	923	1281	111	13	Richmond	31½	St. Paul	4½
95	924	1281	111	13	Atlanta	31½	Madrid	5
96	925	1281	111	13	Amersterdam	31½	London	5
97	926	1281	111	13	Athens	31½	Paris	5
98	927	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½	San Francisco	5½
99	928	1281	111	13	Budapest	31½	Buenos Aires	5½
100	929	1281	111	13	Bucharest	31½	Calcutta	5½
101	930	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½	Rangoon	5½
102	931	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½	Rome	5½
103	932	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½	Stockholm	5½
104	933	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½	Swiss Bank	5½
105	934	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½	Vienna	5½
106	935	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½	Warsaw	5½
107	936	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
108	937	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
109	938	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
110	939	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
111	940	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
112	941	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
113	942	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
114	943	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
115	944	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
116	945	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
117	946	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
118	947	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
119	948	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
120	949	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
121	950	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
122	951	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
123	952	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
124	953	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
125	954	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
126	955	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
127	956	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
128	957	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
129	958	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
130	959	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
131	960	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
132	961	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
133	962	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
134	963	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
135	964	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
136	965	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
137	966	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
138	967	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
139	968	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
140	969	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
141	970	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
142	971	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
143	972	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
144	973	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
145	974	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
146	975	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		
147	976	1281	111	13	Bombay	31½		

[illegible]

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2
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LONDON MONEY MARKET
LONDON, Aug. 12—Money today was
 3 1/2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills
 4 1/4 per cent, three months' bills
 4 1/2 per cent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Recently there has been injected, almost casually, into the news coming from the summer residence of President Coolidge in Massachusetts, the first guarded intimation that, among the senators who will be depended upon to carry out the pledge of the Republican Party that steps will be taken

which will insure participation by the United States in the deliberations of the World Court, there exist some important differences of opinion. There is raised again the doubt as to the sufficiency or the extent of the reservations which have been embraced in what has come to be known as the Hughes-Harding plan, which has received, it is generally conceded, the approval and indorsement of the present Chief Executive.

A recent poll of members of the United States Senate is said to have disclosed the encouraging fact that there exists a majority of six above the necessary two-thirds required to commit the United States to adherence in the International Court under the reservations already outlined. Now it is intimated that still more far-reaching reservations must be agreed to before the plan will be regarded as acceptable by the so-called "reservation" Republicans who are at least nominally committed to the Administration program. It is merely promised now that if the additional reservations suggested do not have the effect of estranging the Democratic support provisionally pledged to the resolution as at present drawn, the correctness of the recent poll will be verified. But on the other hand, it is not unlikely, according to some of those in close touch with affairs, that the additional reservations which may be insisted upon will make the proposal unacceptable to those who are now counted upon to support it.

The attitude of the Administration is indicated by the recent opposition interposed by Secretary of State Kellogg to the proposal, or the demand, of Senator Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that the United States shall sponsor another Hague convention called to codify international law, which would supply, it is argued, a basis of future procedure by the court. This, unavoidably, would still further delay the entrance of the United States as a participating member.

A recent visitor at the President's home was Senator Charles S. Deneen of Illinois, chosen to succeed Senator Medill McCormick in the upper house of Congress. Senator McCormick was a consistent opponent of the World Court plan. Senator Deneen is said to be a supporter of it, but he more or less apologetically states that, in his opinion, some additional changes should be made in the protocol. It would be interesting to know definitely whether or not the people of Illinois who elected Mr. Deneen to the Senate were informed of his recently disclosed attitude upon this important issue. The impression is that the people of that State, like those of nearly every other state who have expressed their views regarding the World Court plan, are practically unanimous in its support. They will not be inclined to regard complacently the tactics of their representatives in compelling any further delay in making their wishes effective. The Republican Party, to which the people issued a new warrant of authority in November last, stands committed to the policy which has been more than informally approved at the polls. It has stood thus pledged for more than four years. The vitally important question to be answered now is whether partisan prejudices can longer nullify and avoid the solemn platform pledges of a representative political party.

Two favorite propositions are resorted to constantly by the advocates and defenders of the war system for the settlement of differences between nations, both to inculcate among the masses a belief in the efficacy of that system and to preserve that belief against the arguments and proposals of those who insist that there are more reasonable and satisfactory ways than theirs of managing the mutual relations of peoples. The first proposition is: "Human nature does not change." On this the war advocates base an entire assertion and a deduction: "Men and families and tribes and nations have always fought to get what they want and need and to keep what they have, and they always will."

Even Human Nature Does Change

The other favorite proposition is a corollary of the first and is: "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." The assertion and deduction based by the friends of force on this proposition are: "Men have always had to fight for self-preservation, and they always will."

So many people are misled and convinced by the inherent falseness of the assertions and deductions built on these two propositions that an analysis of their meaning and a realization of the errors involved in the deductions drawn by war advocates are of distinct value just now, when the debate over war and peace is so general and the truth of the matter is so important to the future of human nature and the world.

It is perfectly true that human nature has not changed and does not change in having and depending on certain primary, basic needs and desires like food, clothing, shelter, play or recreation, and aspirations above fundamental creature things. But the method by which humans obtain what they need for satisfaction of these primary wants does change, and has changed vastly, and these changes are taking place more rapidly now than at any previous time in history. It is with the methods of satisfying the primary needs of human nature that the whole question of peace or war is involved. In asserting that "human nature does not change," the advocates of the war method ascribe the truth that the needs do not change to the methods used in satisfying those needs, and in doing so assert what is false.

The whole course of history proves by innumerable examples that the methods used to

satisfy the unchanging requirements of human nature have been radically altered, and that this process is now going on swiftly. All the varying forms of human relations which are called civilization are structures reared on these changes and improvements in the ways of satisfying the fundamental needs of men. Even the attributes of human nature, anger, hatred, ignorance and prejudice, which are accompaniments of the methods used to satisfy primary wants, have been greatly modified, as ways of action have also been altered. The changes in these attributes have been as marked as the changes in methods, and the amelioration of them is one of the outstanding phenomena of the present day. It is only necessary to note the differences between the lives of the cave men, their families and tribes, and the civilization of Europe and America, to prove this point and disclose the falsity of the war advocates' position.

It is true that self-preservation is a primary motive of mankind, and will always remain so. But the way in which that motive operates and the ways of putting it into action have changed and are changing. Fists and clubs were the first methods employed. Men discovered better, less wasteful and more efficient ways of self-preservation than those. Hence came laws and courts and schools, and the gradual substitution of reason for brute force as a means of insuring the self-preservation of individuals and the race. Nations have discovered that the same considerations govern the satisfying of their primary needs as those that rule the actions of the individuals of which they are composed. So, while the needs of nations do not change, the methods of satisfying them and the ways of safeguarding self-preservation have changed and are ever changing.

Men and nations are learning more clearly that the way of self-preservation does not lie through force and violence and destruction of the results of their labor, either by the use of clubs, or battleships, or lethal gas. They are right on the verge of discovering that self-preservation by the means advocated on false assertions and deductions by the friends of war is not self-preservation at all, but means self-annihilation in the not distant future. This consciousness is spreading through the masses of men, and groups and nations. When that consciousness becomes sufficiently distinct and acute, the defenders and advocates of war will learn how tremendously human nature has changed in its methods, and how vitally alive it is to the call of self-preservation. Then the club and the battleship will lie together in the scrap heap of humanity, and reason will have taken their places.

Under the most favorable and encouraging auspices, and evidently assured in advance of the support of unnumbered determined and resourceful men and women of the United States, a movement has been inaugurated to organize what, for want of a better name, might be called the American

Arousing National Vigilance

Committee of Vigilantes. It is the purpose of this organization, the preliminary structure for which has already been laid, to assure, so far as possible, the punishment of all violators of the law. The methods to be followed will be regular and of a character approved by society and legislators generally. Unlike the conditions which existed at an earlier period in some of the western states, courts and officers of the law have been provided for the purpose of enforcing all law. The original organizations of vigilantes constituted themselves both the interpreters and the administrators of the law, and sometimes they embodied in their councils the unwritten legalistic and penal codes which it was sought to enforce.

Now, according to a more or less thorough survey completed by Richard Washburn Child, sponsor for the new movement, the difficulty does not lie in the lack of courts or officials, but in an inert or misdirected public opinion which renders the punishment of criminals difficult, and in some instances impossible. At a conference in New York a few days ago, attended by many representatives of the State in both official and private life, Mr. Child sought to emphasize the fact, as he claims to have found it, that there is now too common an effort to "rehabilitate" rather than to punish. He insists that crime can be retarded only when those who offend against the law are assured that punishment will be swift and certain. He would not, he explained, discourage any proper or well-directed effort to restore the criminal to society, but he is convinced, by study and general observation, that this work is not now being carried on intelligently.

It is too early to say just what form or shape the proposed organization will take. But its appeal, to be in any way effective, must be to the individual and to individuals collectively. No matter how representative or how embracing the membership may be, the responsibility of the individual will be in no way lessened. No great reform can be carried out except through individual responsibility and the collective approval of those comprising the mass or membership represented. If there are now miscarriages of justice, if now the guilty go unpunished, it is not because of any inherent weakness of the law or of the system provided for the administration of the law. It is because of the weak links which exist in that invisible and intangible chain of public opinion, represented by every man and woman in the United States who condones or excuses those offenses which come to his or her personal knowledge, and all who fail, being cognizant of those offenses, to aid in the prosecution and just punishment of the guilty.

A survey such as that recently conducted by Mr. Child, if it were possible to prosecute it, might reveal the fact that a vast majority of the American people are falling now, as they have fallen in the past, to bring to the attention of prosecuting officers and courts the information which would lead to the conviction and punishment of offenders, not only against the prohibition law, but against other laws wherein possibly a greater degree of turpitude is involved. Perhaps it might be well for all to conduct an in-

formal individual survey along the line indicated. The result possibly would be surprising and illuminating. How many of us could qualify as charter members of the proposed organization provided the test should be so formulated as to disclose our previous absolute compliance with the prescribed vigilantes' pledge, which, when analyzed, may be after all but an interpretation of that pledge by which every true citizen and patriot is bound?

If evidence were wanted to prove that the interest of American scholars and amateurs in music is, on the documentary side, dormant, nothing better could be pointed to than the story of the Schlesinger manuscripts. An extraordinary collection of papers from the files of a family of Berlin and Paris music publishers was in the possession, a year ago, of a descendant who lived in New York. It represented many of the most illustrious composers of the romantic school, including Beethoven, Weber, Berlioz, Liszt, Chopin and Meyerbeer; and it was available for anybody, whether curious student, enterprising broker or well-to-do patron of art, to examine. Just how many persons bothered the owner with inquiries about the material at his apartment last winter, is not reported. How many troubled him to explain the source and authentication of the more important items at an exhibition held in a West Fifty-Seventh Street shop last spring, is not reported, either. But in any case, the whole precious thing remained unthought and unsought.

From London, Americans have lately heard of a selected portion of the Schlesinger manuscripts going off at public sale, purchasers paying rather magnificent prices for certain rare treasures, such as a sketch of the caprice, "Fury Over a Lost Penny," by Beethoven; an autograph of the nocturne, opus 62, No. 1, by Chopin; and a version of "Reminiscences of Don Juan," by Liszt.

The contents of the Schlesinger files, whether shut up in a box or displayed in glass cases, were all one to those who do their intellectual marketing in New York. They were perhaps an attractive matter to librarians and curators looking for gifts, whencesoever they may come; but they piqued not the curiosity of those with money in their purses. In a word, they had no particular worth. Placed, this summer, under the hammer in a London auction room, they became valuable at once. Truly enough, mark you, these faded notes are in the very handwriting of Beethoven! and see! there is more here than the printed texts of the "Lost Penny" caprice show. How many days in the week, pray, can a Chopin autograph be picked up? Observe with what delicate strokes of the pen the composer outlines the melody of the B major nocturne! And right before our eyes the methods of Liszt develop; for here a passage of the "Don Juan" fantasia is written in the stiff style of the classicists, and on an inserted leaf the same ideas stand expressed in his own plastic, liberated manner.

Documentary music study, the Schlesinger story must remind everybody, has no organization in the United States. Possibly it would find purpose and concentration if it were taken in charge by some group of learned institutions like the historical societies. At present, it is the rolling penny which Beethoven describes in his music. It needs to be caught and firmly held, that loss and fury may cease.

Editorial Notes

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, deserves a vote of thanks from women teachers all over the world for the way he has championed the cause of their sisters in his State against the charge recently made that the normal schools of Massachusetts are falling down in not correcting the "flapper" tendencies of high school graduates training to become teachers. "A visit to any of our normal schools for only an hour," he said recently, "will convince anyone that our teachers have fine moral qualities, as well as fine mental ability." Moreover he urged that no one should regret the passing of the older type of school teacher, "as those of today are just as fine and high-minded and conscientious as those of the past." And really does not what Dr. Smith said for the women teachers of Massachusetts apply with equal truth to women teachers almost everywhere?

It certainly will represent the least that they can do if those making use of the Kenwood addition to London's famous Hampstead Heath will heed King George's appeal, made when opening it to the public, that they refrain from littering it with picnic and other refuse. In a formal public utterance he expressed the earnest hope that all frequenting the new open space would "assist the authorities in their endeavor to protect it from the unsightly litter which, alas! in so many cases disfigures our parks." In passing, Kenwood is the last remaining fragment of the old forest of Middlesex, which originally covered all the northern heights of London. It was purchased largely by public subscription, and those enjoying it would do well to remember that it is their own property they are abusing if they ignore the King's appeal.

In organizing various holiday courses for foreign students, the French universities are doing their share toward implanting in the world consciousness seeds of international amity and concord. For there is scarcely any better way of cultivating friendships than through mutual understandings, and there is hardly any better way of obtaining a mutual sense of understanding among individuals than attending school together. And these classes are so arranged that a student may join at almost any time and register for as short a period as a fortnight. Those desiring to combine business with pleasure can enjoy easy climbing on the gentle slopes of the Jura and of Auvergne, while any wishing to challenge some real mountains should go to Grenoble or Bagneres de Bigorre, which are within easy reach, respectively, of the Alps or the Pyrenees.

The Study of Documentary Music

This is Italy. It may be that the long coaches of the Train Bleu with their inspiring Calais-Venizuela, Calais-San Remo labels, have borne us all day through France, and that no particular change seems to have occurred of late; we have merely halted beside another stretch of blue sea at another station.

But that is an Italian engine over there, less untidy and more rakish-looking than its French brothers. Then, too, the numerous notices indicating the correct use of the innumerable doors leading from the platform are in two languages; and in fact that rushing stream that we have just crossed was the frontier.

Once out of the station and past the clamorous barrage of personages offering in what they hope is your native tongue the services of anything from a smart flat taxi to a rapidly disintegrating victoria at rates double those they are in fact prepared to accept, a stroll in the town during the hour that the train waits leaves no doubt on the matter.

Nowhere but in Italy do they make of common things, of dirt even, so harmonious and artistic a whole—hanging their washing out, for instance, not shamefacedly in back-gardens as in England, but riotously from house to house at dizzy angles, an essential part of the landscape; nowhere but in Italy does life flow so easily, gaily, glibly; nowhere but in Italy would anyone stand for one minute that caricature of a tramway that runs to Bordighera.

Down in the square, where the tall green-shuttered houses back in the sunlight and look southward across the palms to the sea, stands the Flower Market—just a graceful red-tiled roof supported on pillars and covering a concrete floor on which are numbered squares allotted to the various flower-sellers.

These latter have come in from their gardens on the plain or the foothills in every conceivable kind of vehicle, from Ford to country carts that their grandfathers used before them, and have placed their great baskets of flowers in their own squares on the market. It is the time of opening and the crowd in the square is full of strange contrasts.

In among the country-folk, short and dark-skinned with shawls and scarves vivid against their black dresses, move the gray-blue uniforms of the New Italy, smart French naval officers from Toulon, English from Bordighera, Americans, Germans, Japanese, caps, Stetsons, panamas, Paris hats and dainty lace parasols—varied folk of many nations drawn together for an hour in this quiet Italian township by the universal appeal of the waiting baskets.

A few have betaken themselves to the cafes and

The Flower Market of Ventimiglia

shops, but for the most part they stroll round the square in the sunlight and greet friends and acquaintances or cluster round the seller of songs. A picturesque figure he; not so much in his raiment, which is plain enough save for a sweeping feather in his hat, but in his bearing. He sings his songs—merry, soulful, a hissing, and he sings his songs—merry, as one who has sung them often before, but earnestly, gaily, glancing round the circle of his audience as though he and they were partners in this glorious business of singing.

He accompanies himself with a few notes on his guitar, and his clear Italian tenor rings through the market place above the clamor of tongues. When the circle round him takes up the refrain the melody floats far over the town and out to sea; shopkeepers at their doors and porters at the station hum it softly, and the tram-driver takes it with him all the way to Bordighera.

When the time for opening approaches, the flower-sellers gather round their baskets. At the hour precisely, the master of the market blows his shrill whistle; the sacking is whipped off the baskets; and in an instant, as at the coming of a prince into his kingdom, the flowers are supreme in the market square; the glow of their color fills it, and the bright world around, buildings and sea and hills and sky, are but a background for them.

Walk first in among them in the market place and note their individual beauty of form and coloring: stocks, freesias, carnations, anemones, narcissi; red, yellow, blue, white, and purple; large and small, they brim over their baskets in greeting; and over all is the scent of the violets—hunch a foot across for two lire.

Then walk down toward the beach and, turning, see them as the central stone in a mosaic of color, blazing out from among the black dresses of the crowd under the red roof of the market and against the dazzling white of the buildings; clear blue sky above and clear sunlight flooding all and in the background, up beyond the foothills with their olive trees and gray villages perched steeply on the slopes, the glistening snow-capped peaks of the Alpes Maritimes, so austere and remote, so strange and imposing neighbors of this sunlit, smiling coast.

It is worth getting out of the train at Ventimiglia, worth a few hours' wait, to see that picture; for many years after the bunch of violets that you took on to Allassio or Genoa has faded, the scent of other violets will recall to you how you found laughter, color, flowers and a song—a few great gifts of Italy—waiting together for you at this little town right on the frontier.

B. T. J.

The Week in New York

New York, July 31

Competition does not disturb at least one hurdy-gurdy man in New York City. In the upper reaches of the Bronx there is a band which the traction-controlled press calls the "Mayor's band" and it plays always "Mayor's park," but this does not worry the hurdy-gurdy man nor the patient little donkey that draws the small cart upon which the hurdy-gurdy rests, for the hurdy-gurdy man has a clientele—shall we say audience—that is steadfast in its loyalty and here it is. The little donkey and his music. Although the "Mayor's band" may play in the "Mayor's park," while the grown-ups sit on the benches and talk with their neighbors about the things which interest them, the hurdy-gurdy man cares not a snap of his fingers. He is of the kind that would not care, Tall and brawny, with eyebrows almost as shaggy as those of his wise-looking little donkey, this awfully son of Sicily yet has a kindly eye with a merry twinkle in it, and when he, with his donkey-drawn cart, appears in the street, the children come scampering around him at the first raucous notes of his hurdy-gurdy.

They have learned that the little donkey wants a lump of sugar, and when this debt is paid to him who draws the cart by the littlest of the hurdy-gurdy man's little friends, the music starts and the dance is on. Howbeit, it is not dance music the hurdy-gurdy man plays always. His repertoire is not the kind one would think would please his audience, even though his audience is not critical. Perhaps it is because they love the hurdy-gurdy man and his donkey; perhaps there are other deep reasons, but the hurdy-gurdy man plays always the same old-fashioned songs pour forth in quick succession, one after another, from the hurdy-gurdy—ballads that belong to another age, seemingly far back in time. As I look from my window high above the city street and see this son of Sicily with the happy children dancing around him, it seems that the Now and Here is quite dissolved and the sun is shining on peaceful Old World hillside where purple grapes cluster and where peasants are working.

The way the hurdy-gurdy plays these old ballads seems faltering in this age of jazz discords. It tells us again of the charm and winsomeness of "Little Annie Rooney," and that we should remember that the "silver threads" once were golden. We know again, for the hurdy-gurdy man recalls it strikingly, that "Maxwellton's braves are bonnie" and that across the moon-stirred, wind-swept Atlantic:

"Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,
And winds by the cot where my Mary resides;
There oft as mid evening sweeps over the lea,
Thy sweet-scented groves shade my Mary and me."

And then when the sun has completed his journey and gone to rest beyond the lowering street and corners of the great city, the hurdy-gurdy man tells us that "the stars are in the quiet sky"; and then it is the kiddies' bedtime, and dinner time for the little donkey.

It's hard to keep "Izzy" out of the news. It is simply impossible to keep Izzy and Moe out of it. Izzy Einstein, tall of stature, and Moe Smith, rather short, with head reaching below Izzy's shoulder, are the original dry sleuths of the federal prohibition enforcement division of New York City and not infrequently are the Weber and Fields of this division. And so they play their parts consistently, do Izzy and Moe. He it is said in passing, too, that, with their versatility and numerous disguises, they play their parts to the amusement of all New York City and to the stricter enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Their latest act was well staged and got the "hand" Izzy and Moe have become accustomed to. After posing for three days as Ethelbert Santerre, a legitimate actor waiting for a part that was worthy of him, Izzy Einstein managed to get himself elected a member of a club which has an exclusive and, it was said, a talented clientele. To get into this club it is necessary for one to prove that he is an actor, and if Izzy and Moe can prove anything, they can prove they are actors. In fact, Izzy acted the part of an actor so well that he deceived even the veteran professionals who belonged to the club, and within three days of his entrance there he stood so high in the club that it was easy for him to stand sponsor for Moe and two other dry agents, who were introduced as "friends of Ethelbert Santerre," which was plenty and enough to establish them.

"They're actors, too," explained Izzy, "just resting for a moment." Then, it is alleged, intoxicating liquors were brought forth at sixty cents a drink. Izzy and Moe and their two pals found the evidence valid.

"You're under arrest," announced Izzy to the manager and the waiter. Manager, waiter and members of the club thought, at first, it was a joke. But Izzy and Moe soon dispelled their mirth. Izzy told them he was working for the federal government; indeed, that Izzy and Moe were Izzy and Moe. Whereupon members of the club began quietly to disappear.

Thus Izzy and Moe have again demonstrated to the satisfaction of New York City that they are not only here to enforce enforcement, but also that they are actors.

There is a little white cottage in the Bronx, heard of, but unknown to countless thousands of persons in New York City. It is the cottage where Edgar Allan and Virginia Poe lived. It was preserved by the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences. In it the society has gathered all of what is left of the furniture the Poes used when they lived there, and has completed the furnishings with some old period pieces. Of particular interest to the lover of Poe is the old-fashioned bed upon which Virginia Poe slept, and a rocking chair in which,

tradition says, Poe sat when he wrote "The Raven" and "Annabel Lee."

The place is full of visions and dreams. Here are the same old walls that looked down on the dearest child who ever lived, and here are the same old floors that were trodden by the window Poe sat in and looked out into the night whose

"... moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee."

This little cottage was far removed from busy New York City when the Poes lived here in the middle forties. One likes to think that in "Eleonora" is depicted what was this very spot where Poe, a dreamer from the tollsome world in which he worked for daily bread, but was no part of; where he and "Annabel Lee" dwelt in the "valley of many-colored grass"; where "no unguiled footsteps ever came, for it lay far away upon a range of hills that hung, beading, around it. No path was trodden in its vicinity, and to reach our happy home there was need of putting back with force the foliage of forest trees and of crushing the glory of many millions of fragrant flowers."

Here the poet and his childhood lived and dreamed, and saw "all and in the garden of the world, but is today not upon the trees where no flowers had ever been known before." They saw, when winter winds were still and the carpet of King Frost had vanished, the tints of green deepen underfoot and overhead, as "when one by one the white petals of the plum and cherry trees sprang up in place of them ruby-colored asphodel. . . . Beautiful birds flew from bough to bough, and the tall flamingo, hitherto unseen, flaunted his scarlet plumage before us. Gold and silver fish haunted the river, out of the bottom of which issued, little by little, a murmur that swelled at length into a loud melody, more divine than that of the harp of Æolus, sweeter than all save the voice of "Eleonora." . . .

Over the eastern window lattice and looking out on what was yesterday a primeval forest, but is today a magnificent boulevard, there sits a stately raven which, true to his promise, remains evermore hovering over the spot where Poe and "Annabel Lee" lived.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his office responsible for facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The After Care of Discharged Prisoners

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
As one deeply interested in questions affecting prison reform and the after care of discharged prisoners, allow me to express my appreciation of the articles which have appeared from time to time in your columns on this subject. Such articles arouse a healthy and intelligent interest, and show the progressive steps which are being taken in various countries.

Through experience gained by being connected with voluntary work in prisons, I am convinced that many of the beneficial effects gained through the various progressive, reformative and rehabilitative influences in prisons, are wasted through lack of proper after care. Not only is the after care of prisoners a matter for which society is responsible and which therefore can no longer be regarded merely as a charity, but from any standpoint it is unreasonable to expect a man, who has the stigma of a prison sentence upon him, and whom society has, even if justly, deprived of his means of self support, to renege himself and find occupation without being provided with some special facilities in this direction.

A colony to which a man could go on leaving prison, who he would earn his way, in which he would already received training in prison, and where he could contribute to the cost of his board and keep, would I am sure present an opportunity of which many ex-prisoners would be glad to avail themselves. It seems, however, essential that standard wages should be paid for standard work, and further that such a colony should be a means of separating a man for a definite testing time from the surroundings and influences in his former home life, which to a large extent have been the cause of his lapse.

London, Eng. A. H.

A Remedy for Bootleg Immigration

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I have enjoyed reading the various articles in the Monitor on immigration and I am very grateful to see the stand taken in its columns upon this important subject. I am sure that thousands of employers are ignorant of the destructive work that has been, and is being, done to the underlying foundations of American ideals by the foreign immigrant.

The immigration authorities of the United States claim they have not sufficient men to guard the borders against bootleg immigration. They can be remedied very easily without additional expense.

Here is a remedy: Congress pass a law placing a heavy penalty on any employer who employs an immigrant who has come into the United States illegally. When an immigrant enters by port of entry he would be given a registration card. When he applies for work he employer would take name, number and his signature and perhaps photo from card, and report to authorities.

If applicant for work could not produce identification card the employer would be compelled to turn him in to the authorities. Cards could be mailed to all bona fide immigrants now in the country.

Pass this law and I am sure that bootleg immigration would stop right away.

Waukegan, Ill. R. E. L.